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Europe Eyes Spain; Labor Act on Stand; Argentina vs. Nazi

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 11, 1939

All Europe on the Alert

King George of England interrupted his Easter holiday at Windsor Castle for a brief trip to London as Europe watched the Mediterranean.

London prepares to make Spain a test case of Italian intentions in Albania and Greece. If Rome really means to withdraw from Albania, and to respect "categoric assurances" reported from Athens, says London, then show it by withdrawing Italian troops from Spain, and keeping out of Spanish Morocco.

Pending Italy's reply, Britain withholds Balkan guarantees. Il Duce continues to call more troops. From 900,000 to 1,250,000 Italians are under arms.

Britain and France move warships to unknown posts in Mediterranean. Greek island of Corfu is mentioned. Rome assails these moves as "encirclement" of Italy and Germany.

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky calls at British Foreign Office, reputedly to favor defensive agreement including Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria.

King Carol of Rumania inspects troops in Dobruja District along Black Sea, sought by Bulgarian revisionists.

Premier Refik Saydam of Turkey asserts policy of friendship with all powers.

Albania's Provisional Council convokes Constituent Assembly as Italian troops advance their occupation.

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper tells Greece and Yugoslavia they are safe unless "they let themselves be misused" by Britain and France.

The Netherlands strengthens border defenses.

More details: Pages 1 and 4.

Senate Opens Labor Act Hearings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Long-awaited Senate hearings open on revision of the Labor Relations Act. Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the Act, testified first and favored an amendment giving employers the right to petition for elections.

Wagner supports Labor Act changes: Page 2.

Argentina Probes Plot to Seize Patagonia

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Argentina sends diplomatic note to Germany stating intention to continue investigation of alleged German plot for annexation of Patagonia.

Argentina refuses to drop Nazi probe: Page 2.

President Sees 300,000 Off WPA Rolls

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today in a letter to one of his Congressional whips, Senator Pepper (D) of Florida, it was a matter of arithmetic that between 300,000 and 400,000 work relief jobs would be eliminated if Congress appropriated only $100,000,000 for the WPA.

Mr. Roosevelt originally asked for a $150,000,000 appropriation.

Representative Connery (D) of Massachusetts protested today to Works Progress Administration officials against the method they were using in reducing WPA rolls without adequate regard to need.

Acting in strictest secrecy, a House Committee began its investigation of WPA—an investigation which Chairman Taylor (D) of Colorado said would be neither "whitewash nor persecution."

Stock Market Drops; Rallies

NEW YORK (AP)—Selling struck the stock market early today and leading issues dropped from $1 to more than $5 a share, then rallied.

Women Leaders to Aid Miss Winslow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A group of outstanding women have consented to serve as advisers to Miss Mary Winslow, recently-appointed representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

The group includes Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary Chairman, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; Miss Grace Abbott of the University of Chicago and Mrs. Elise Musser, United States delegate to the Lima Conference.

Teachers Stress Democracy in Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Association for Childhood Education opened its forty-sixth annual convention here today on a note of democracy in the home as the fountainhead of democracy in the world.

Democracy rooted in schools: Page 1.

Crop Law Acreage Quota Repealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill repealing a provision of the Crop-Control Law was signed by President Roosevelt today. The provision declared a farmer must plant at least 80 per cent of the acreage allotted to him to receive full benefit payments.

U. S. Proposes Barter for War Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Barter of surplus American cotton and wheat for rubber and tin has been proposed to Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

In addition to disposing of embarrassing surpluses, the project would add to stocks of essential war materials and bolster European democracies. Secretary of State Hull agreed for that reason to permit barter, which is contrary to his trade principles.

British Envoy Reports at Burgos

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Sir Maurice Peterson presented his credentials as British Ambassador today to Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of Nationalist Spain. Sir Maurice formerly was head of the Ethiopian Department of the British Foreign Office.

Madrid (AP)—Refugees from provinces who crowded into Madrid during the civil war were ordered today to leave the City by April 25. Squatters in houses and apartments were ordered to return them to owners within 15 days.

The Civil Government also warned merchants that failure to open for business promptly would cost them their licenses.

Palestine Peace Plan Discussed

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Discussions on British plans to end Arab-Jewish strife in Palestine were reported underway here today, following arrival of the Egyptian Ambassador to London, Hassan Nashat Pasha, and Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization.

Casablanca, French Morocco (AP)—French officials today blamed "foreign agitators" from Spanish Morocco for Jewish-Arab fighting April 10 at Meknes, in which one native was killed and several injured.

Germans Told to List 'Persecutors'

WARSAW (AP)—A German radio station in Gleiwitz, in the German part of Silesia, today began radiocasting programs to Germans in the Polish section of Silesia urging that they compile lists of Poles who "persecute" them.

Included in this list, the radio said, should be names of Poles who remove white stockings from German legs. (White stockings have been adopted as the Nazi uniform in Poland.)

Hungary Moves to Quit League

GENEVA (AP)—Hungary notified the League of Nations today of its intention to cancel membership. No reasons were given.

Parties Reach Agreement In Truck Strike

Ratifying of terms will put 10,000 men in 3 states back on roads after 23-day tieup.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11—An agreement to end the 23-day strike of 10,000 truck drivers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut was reached today by representatives of the union and employers.

While the agreement still has to be ratified by both sides, public officials who have been active in peace negotiations expressed confidence such approval would follow speedily and that the tieup would be ended late today or early tomorrow.

Chester G. Fitzpatrick, of Worcester, Chairman of the Union Negotiating Committee, said at noon the organizations involved were planning to have as much equipment as possible in motion by 4 p. m.

The strike has tied up deliveries of many articles in three States, caused a shortage of raw materials in numerous factories and brought about a shut down of several Central Massachusetts plants. Perishable foodstuffs continued to be moved by the strikers, however.

Agreement as to wages and other fundamental points was announced by Harvey Saul, Rhode Island Director of Labor, at 9:30 a. m. at the conclusion of a conference between union officials and representatives of 1,200 commercial haulers which had commenced at 2 p. m. the day before.

"It is believed by the participating parties," said Mr. Saul, "that it is a beginning of a new era in the trucking industry in New England. Not only did both parties agree upon the wage scales and working conditions, but in addition, they were able to iron out the many evils that have been permitted to develop in the industry.

"On behalf of the Government representatives who took part in the negotiations, it is my belief that both parties involved are entering into it with confidence in each other and with a sincere desire to fulfill the conditions of the agreements."

The strike resulted from failure of union and employer negotiators to agree upon terms of a new contract to succeed one expiring last month, despite long negotiations.

The Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and the Labor Departments of the three States and the Federal Government sought to effect a settlement of the strike. It is understood the agreement reached today eliminates differentials in minimum wages in the several regions affected, but permits variation in the higher brackets. Minor issues not covered in the settlement are to be arbitrated.

The strikers were members of several locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Members of the Boston local were not affected, for they signed a separate contract in January after a week's strike.

Truck Compromise Ends In N. H. and Strike Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 11—The compromise agreement under which a strike of New Hampshire truck drivers was averted has fallen through. First intimation of such a break came when Attorney William Phinney of this city, counsel for Local 633 of the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Union, announced that truck operators do not "live up to the terms of the wage-hour contract dictated by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration."

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How Modern Newtonian Telescope Works

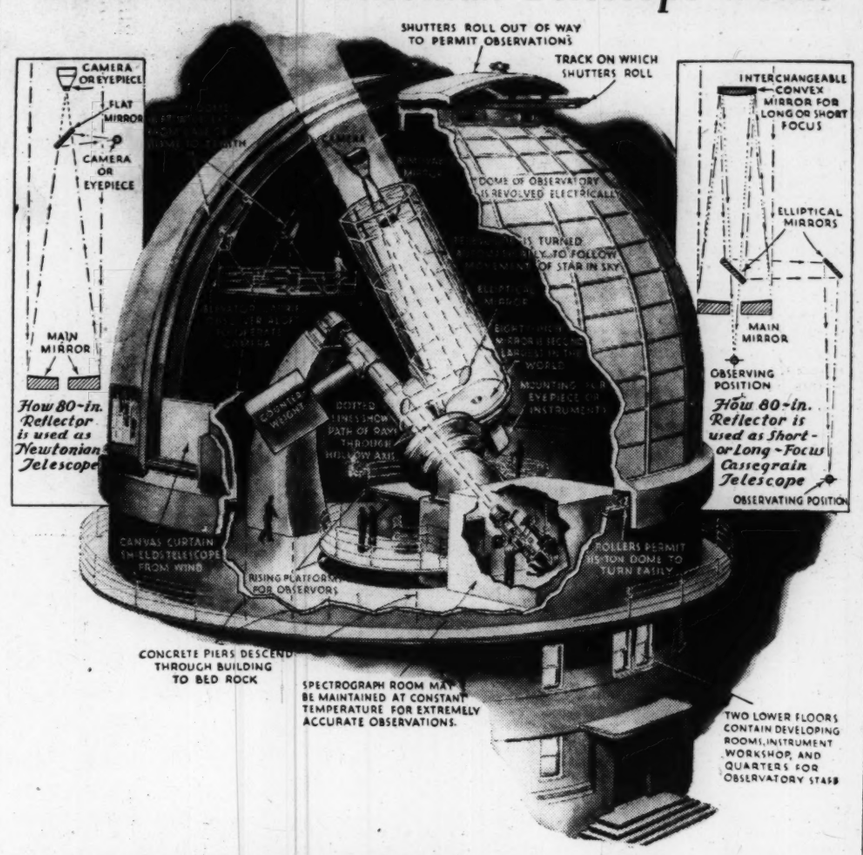
SHUTTERS ROLL OUT OF WAY TO PERMIT OBSERVATIONS
TRACK ON WHICH SHUTTERS ROLL
CAMERA OR EYEPIECE
FLAT MIRROR
CAMERA OR EYEPIECE
MAIN MIRROR
How 80-in. Reflector is used as Newtonian Telescope
DOME OF OBSERVATORY IS REVOLVED ELECTRICALLY
TELESCOPE IS TURNED ... TO FOLLOW PATH OF STAR IN SKY
COUNTER WEIGHT
CANVAS CURTAIN SHIELDS TELESCOPE FROM WIND
RISING PLATFORM FOR OBSERVERS
ROLLERS PERMIT 165 TON DOME TO TURN EASILY
CONCRETE PIERS DESCEND THROUGH BUILDING TO BED ROCK
SPECTROGRAPH ROOM MAY BE MAINTAINED AT CONSTANT TEMPERATURE FOR EXTREMELY ACCURATE OBSERVATIONS.
INTERCHANGEABLE CONVEX MIRROR FOR LONG OR SHORT FOCUS
ELLIPTICAL MIRRORS
MAIN MIRROR
OBSERVING POSITION
How 80-in. Reflector is used as Short- or Long-Focus Cassegrain Telescope
OBSERVATING POSITION
TWO LOWER FLOORS CONTAIN DEVELOPING ROOMS, INSTRUMENT WORKSHOP, AND QUARTERS FOR OBSERVATORY STAFF

Diagram of the McDonald Observatory, Near Fort Davis, Texas

This observatory contains the second largest telescope in the world and the very latest astronomical equipment. While the diagram states the reflector is 80 inches wide, actually the huge glass is 82 inches wide, since it was so perfectly cast very little had to be trimmed off, and the whole disk was used.

Texas Telescope, Second Largest, Passes Its Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DAVIS, Texas—Astronomers conducting preliminary tests on the new 82-inch reflecting telescope of McDonald Observatory, second largest sky-scanning instrument in the world, find it "capable of acquitting itself with honors."

When all installations of accessory equipment were completed the 82-inch "eye," a saucer-shaped reflecting mirror cast of pyrex glass at the Corning Glass Works five years ago, was bolted into position and the giant 'scope focused on Alpha Lyrae, the star which has the distinction of being the very first ever to be recorded photographically. The image astronomers saw was steady, sharp and clear, first proof that the grinding and polishing of the mirror's surface had been done with the precision required for practical work.

Dedication May 5

The joint enterprise of the Universities of Chicago and Texas, McDonald Observatory now awaits only the dedication exercises on May 5. The University of Texas furnishes the Observatory buildings and equipment, the University of Chicago, its staff. Under this arrangement, Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory, becomes also the director of McDonald Observatory.

The mirror is accurate to one-one millionth of an inch—the nearest to perfection astronomy has known. Though the glass "eye" was cast more than five years ago, in the Corning Glass Works, the delicate process of grinding and polishing at the Warner-Swazey Company laboratories in Cleveland, Ohio, was not concluded until a few weeks ago, when the important disk was shipped almost secretly from laboratory to observatory.

One of the first investigations to be carried on will be to seek further

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Communism Curb Sought By Former State Senator

Asserting Communists have not relinquished their determination to overthrow the government of the Commonwealth and of the United States by force, former State Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, today urged the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs to approve four measures prepared by the special commission which last year investigated subversive activity in Massachusetts. Miss Holmes was chairman of the committee.

"We are headed for a very serious danger," Miss Holmes warned the Committee and some 200 interested persons who crowded Hearing Room 370. She asserted it was her sincere conviction, after careful study of the situation that the Communists have definite plans for illegal action in Massachusetts. Miss Holmes pointed out that while the State Law makes it illegal to advocate the overthrow of the Commonwealth's Government by force, the law does not include the government of the United States.

One of her proposed measures would make this extension, and would provide a $1,000 fine as punishment.

She advocated another measure which would force persons using assumed names to register their true names.

The third Holmes Bill was directed against the possession of firearms by private organizations.

The German-American Bund's activities in Massachusetts were assailed by Max Cohen, national chief of staff of Jewish War Veterans. He charged that regular meetings are held in and around Boston by the Bund, and that it was an outgrowth of the old German Stalhelm.

Mr. Francis P. Garland, Boston attorney, appeared also to favor the Holmes measures.

Opponents will be given opportunity to be heard later.

Britain to Test Duce's Pledges; Barter by U. S.?

Exchange of cotton and wheat for rubber and tin reserves weighed at Washington.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The double pressure of domestic agricultural surpluses and the widely assumed danger of war brings to the surface here a formal proposal for exchange of American cotton and wheat on a barter basis with the rubber and tin producing nations.

The proposal is made by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina to the State Department. It came as another trend at variance with the basic reciprocal trade agreement doctrine, but nevertheless of a nature which can scarcely be resisted for that reason.

As a result soon after Senator Byrnes' plan became known at the State Department yesterday a formal statement was issued giving qualified approval to the plan and stating that it "would not affect the sphere of operation of the trade agreements program."

The fact cannot be ignored, however, that barter is essentially incompatible with the concept of the free flow of world trade. Therefore the disposition of the State Department to accept the plan stands out today as a striking illustration of the increasing disposition in high quarters here to assume that the world is putting itself on a wartime economic basis.

Large Stocks Available

If a European war comes the United States will inevitably be forced more and more to put its world trade on a regulated basis, whether it is involved directly or indirectly in such a war or not. The European nations would have prior claim on their available supplies of such commodities as tin and rubber which come in large part from the Far East. Therefore, the feeling here is that the threat of war in Europe enhances the need of accumulating at once reserve supplies of such raw materials as are essential to adequate American military preparedness.

It is calculated here that the United States could be able to part with 2,000,000 bales of cotton and 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in a Government barter deal. It is proposed to take only wheat and cotton held by the Government and procure it from such countries as Britain and the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

British ask Italy to call troops from Spain before trusting word on free Albania.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—Spain has suddenly taken the foremost place in the diplomatic exchanges revolving round Italy's forcible seizure of Albania.

It appears that during the past few weeks disquieting reports have been reaching Downing Street to the effect that Italy contemplated occupying Spanish Morocco. Such action would mean war at once. It is understood to have been decided to test the reliability of Premier Mussolini's assurances that his objectives in Albania are strictly limited by requesting him to order immediate withdrawal of the Italians from Spain.

If the Duce does this, then the British Government will feel disposed to believe the promise he has given Greece, which is published in all Greek newspapers today, namely, that Italy has no aggressive designs toward Greece and will respect Greek independence and territorial integrity.

Spain Needs Time to Rebuild

The British also are beginning to feel less concerned about Gen. Francisco Franco's recent adhesion to the anti-Comintern pact, since it is believed here that in actual practice Spain may to a large extent disassociate itself from active meddling in European politics in order to repair the shattered economic and financial fabric of Spain itself.

Meanwhile reports from usually reliable sources in Paris say that General Franco has been warned politely but unmistakably that France and Britain in order to obviate certain obvious dangers to Gibraltar may feel obliged to occupy Spanish Morocco until the Italians leave Spain.

Pending an answer from Signor Mussolini the British Government is temporarily holding its hand as to the form of the new guarantee which is to be given to the Balkan States. Indeed, according to well-authenticated reports from France, the idea has been mooted in Britain that in event of a quick and satisfactory liquidation of the Spanish question there might be a joint Anglo-Italian guarantee, not to Greece only, but to the whole of the Balkans.

Acceptance would presumably imply Premier Mussolini's saying permanent good-by to the Axis, although it would certainly not be officially advertised as so doing.

But apart from difficulties in Rome—and Berlin—arising from this aspect of the proposal it is doubted in London whether British public opinion could countenance such measures in view of the past record of Italy in regard to treaty pledges.

Definite Guarantee Awaited

Whatever happens in this connection it is felt here that speed is essential in handling the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean. Many British Ministers, indeed, are understood to hold the view that Parliament will be restive if a definite announcement of the terms of the guarantee to Greece and Turkey is not made at Thursday's special session.

But apart from that, signs are multiplying that the Balkan situation is rapidly developing, not to say deteriorating. All sorts of possible permutations and combinations are being discussed in the capitals of Eastern Europe, with a view to seizing some territory or other now belonging to somebody else.

Thus on one hand there is talk of the axis powers sponsoring an alliance between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to partition Greece. On the other hand there are reports of Bulgaria joining Rumania, Greece, and Turkey to prevent establishment of a new Balkan federation under the direction of Germany, with Yugoslavia as junior partner.

Goebbels Visits Turkey

The arrival of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the German Propaganda Minister, in Turkey yesterday in the course of his well-arranged vacation, is viewed as being intended as part of a campaign to drive a wedge between Turkey and Greece as well as between Turkey and Rumania, which hitherto have been co-operating closely in an attempt to halt the axis' eastward drive.

The sum total of these events is such that Balkan experts believe that a categorical statement pledging support to the status quo of all Balkan States is essential at the earliest possible moment to prevent dangerous drifting.

Nevertheless in diplomatic circles generally it is felt that the dangers of the situation are latent rather than imminent. Hope of improvement is held to lie chiefly in the early success of the British anti-aggression plans which, apart from the present uncertainty over the Balkans, are also still in an embryonic stage as regards Soviet Russia.

Democracy Is Found Rooted Deep in the Home and School

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"The quality of the democracy lived in the home and the school is one of the basic factors affecting child development in America. Therefore, if we want children to learn democracy, it is imperative that we strive in every way to live democratically with them."

It was on this challenging note that the forty-sixth annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education opened here yesterday, with Dr. E. T. McSwain, Associate Professor of Education at Northwestern University, as the principal speaker.

Unless children have had the opportunity to engage in co-operative planning, executing, and evaluating the activities which are carried on in the home and in the school we cannot expect them to have made democratic living a part of their social fabric, Dr. McSwain said.

An examination of the typical home and school program reveals a widespread failure to respect the child's individuality, he contended, and said further that the major objective in too many schools seems to be that of teaching the child what he is to know, and how he is to learn it. The child, as a consequence, he charged, is patterned to an adult mold and has to spend much time learning subject-matter for which he has not, as yet, seen any use. This grad-

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Intimate Message from Washington

A Tale of Two Cities—'Boss' Pendergast Machine Is All but Smashed in Kansas City and Kelly-Nash Machine Reels Under Chicago Blow

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The European crisis is important in this capital; Congress's throes with the spending blocs are of significance; but of importance to just as many people up and down the country is the question of decent local government. Indeed, you can say with real accuracy that the civic strength of the American people begins with that form of government that is closest to them, and that determination of their place in the world crisis of civilization today begins at home.

Hence last week's news is important. Two striking things happened: Thomas J. Pendergast, political boss of Kansas City, Missouri, was indicted for income tax evasion involving an insurance scandal. The Kelly-Nash Machine in Chicago got back into power in a mayoral election, but with a greatly reduced majority.

Thus there is definite hope that the Nation's "Tammanies No. 2 and 3" can finally be defeated, just as New York has succeeded in replacing its machine with a protracted period of good government. And if "Tammanies No. 2 and 3" can be beaten, then so can "Tammanies No. 20 and 30." In short, a heartening vista of civic morality is opened up—opened, of course, only if citizens jump into the crusade and follow up the gains now recorded.

Victory seems nearest in Kansas City, though there is a lot yet to be done there. "Tom" Pendergast is at last under indictment. His organization, in the words of Charles G. Ross of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is "one of the most ruthless and corrupt machines that ever disgraced American politics and the whole American social system."

It has been overthrown not by intervention of the Federal Authorities—though they were instrumental in several stages—but because Missouri opinion was genuinely aroused and alert to numerous defensive subterfuges and dodges.

First Blow Made Year Ago

First blow at the Pendergast Machine was struck in the Kansas City vote fraud prosecutions, beginning over a year ago, and leading to penitentiary terms for about 100 Pendergast henchmen. United States Attorney Maurice M. Milligan handled the prosecutions, with substantial assistance from the bench by Federal Judges Reeves and Otis.

The machine sought to save itself by preventing the reappointment of Mr. Milligan, but, after a sharp struggle, President Roosevelt decided against the political conspirators and renamed the prosecutor. Then Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, originally elected with the support of the machine but without debts thereto, broke openly with the "Boss," refused to appoint the machine-controlled head of the State Insurance Department, and himself began a drive against Pendergast. A grand jury investigation of gambling conditions in Kansas City resulted in indictment of political henchmen, and uncovered a trail of illicit payments which seemed to lead straight to the "Boss." The Federal authorities, encouraged by President Roosevelt's reappointment of the crusading prosecutor, also pitched in, and the present indictment of Pendergast himself by the Bureau of Internal Revenue resulted.

The results are manifold:

President Roosevelt, Attorney General Frank Murphy, and the Treasury have entered the racket-busting, Tammany-smashing business in competition with Thomas E. Dewey in New York. A sharp break between the Administration forces and the most corrupt Democratic machine in the Nation has taken place.

Governor Emerges Nationally

Governor Stark, who is a moderate New Dealer, emerges distinctly as a possible compromise Presidential or Vice-Presidential nominee. He is an Annapolis graduate, a great friend of President Roosevelt, proprietor of the famous Orchard Nurseries from which Stark's Delicious apple emerged.

(Readers of intimate messages from the country by this correspondent last summer may recall mention of Governor Stark as a possible compromise Presidential candidate. We believe that is one of the earliest such references outside of Missouri, but now all the commentators are doing it!)

Of course, whatever may remain of the formidable Pendergast Machine by next year will be after Governor Stark's scalp with all the weapons of modern gangsterdom, and Senator Bennett C. Clark may wish to be Missouri's favorite son. Last summer he made a spectacular alliance with "Boss" Pendergast, and stood aside while the "Boss" sought to prevent renomination of the originally Clark-sponsored prosecutor, Maurice Milligan. So the political situation may be complicated, and Governor Stark should count no chickens just yet.

But the basic fact stands out strikingly: The toughest city machine in the country has had a resounding defeat and faces possible extinction.

Now, what of Chicago? Well, the old and powerful Kelly-Nash Machine, without particularly strong opposition and no kind of a crusade against it, did not poll half the majority for Mayor Edward J. Kelly's re-election last week as it had expected. Its Chicago majority is down to a mere 184,401 out of 1,460,000 votes. Yet the machine still had the support of organized labor and other forces that went into the coalition that ended Tammany in New York.

It seems plain enough, therefore, that if, and when, a genuine and strong good-government crusade comes along in Chicago, combining progressivism of the La Guardia type with the regular Republican vote, it can sweep out the machine there. The tale of these two cities is certainly deeply encouraging to all Americans.

Erwin D. Canham

With Amlie Out, President's Load Eases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—One of President Roosevelt's chief appointment difficulties has come to a head with the withdrawal of his nomination of Thomas R. Amlie, former Progressive Member of Congress from Wisconsin, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. His recess appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the National Labor Relations Board seems likely to meet the same fate.

Hitches over confirmation of appointments have long been an earmark of Presidential ends-of-term. On the whole, President Roosevelt has been singularly free from these personnel complications. Whereas a major fight confronted Mr. Hoover's nomination of Charles E. Hughes to the Chief Justiceship of the United States, and blocked his elevation of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt's four high tribunal nominees have been confirmed without close divisions.

Only in these two lesser, though important, administrative posts have insurmountable obstacles arisen. Mr. Amlie was known as one of the most Leftist members of Congress, and he had failed to win the Senate seat from Wisconsin for which he contested. His nomination, coming in the midst of a business appeasement drive, stirred a great outcry in business circles and met the effective opposition of big majorities in Congress. Though Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, sponsor of railroad legislation, supported the nomination, it was not reported out of the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee to which it was first referred.

Donald Wakefield Smith, a Pennsylvanian strongly opposed by the American Federation of Labor on the charge that he is predisposed in favor of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was reappointed to the NLRB last year during the Senate recess. His nomination has not yet been submitted for confirmation, and unless that is done he will cease to be a member of the Board upon the adjournment of Congress. Spokesmen for the A. F. of L. confidently claim enough votes in the Senate to block confirmation.

Now interest focuses on the men who will receive the next and most desirable jobs. Will President Roosevelt turn to middle-of-the-roaders, or uncriticized New Dealers like former Senator Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire, who was smoothly confirmed as Comptroller General the other day? Or will he return to the attack with several Left-Wing New Dealers who are out of jobs? Men like Maury Maverick of Texas, Jerry O'Connell of Montana, or the former Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota, Elmer Benson.

Numerous posts are vacant or prospectively so. There are still several judgeships to be filled; quite a few little cabinet jobs are or soon may be vacant; and there are jobs in various commissions here and there. Most striking vacancies are the six new White House secretaries—the public servants with a passion for anonymity—provided by the reorganization bill. Three and perhaps four of these jobs are earmarked for present Secretaries Stephen T. Early, Marvin H. McIntyre, Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Miss Marguerite Lehand, and possibly William D. Hassett, Mr. Early's assistant who has been handling press relations on recent trips.

But who will get the other jobs? Will they go to the Corcoran-Cohen Team, or to their proteges, or will the President surprise the gossips and take his choice of the many able but less publicized departmental press assistants and special advisers? These include Lowell Mellett of the National Emergency Council and Michael W. Strauss of the Department of the Interior.

'You Look Like Henry Ford,' Said Salesman—And It Was

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harry Silverman operates a clothing store in New York's Eighth Avenue. Recently a man walked in and asked for a pair of rubbers. Mr. Silverman looked hard at his customer, and remarked: "You look like Henry Ford."

The fitting over, the man stood up and smiled at Mr. Silverman.

"You have a quick eye," he said. "I am Henry Ford."

Mr. Silverman was so astonished he couldn't speak, but Henry Ford asked his name, shook hands with him.

Mr. Silverman wanted to give Mr. Ford the rubbers, but his offer was declined with thanks. So was his subsequent offer to sell the $1.19 rubbers for one dollar even.

"Mr. Ford was the most democratic man you could hope to meet," said Mr. Silverman later. "There was no fuss or bother. He came in here just like some fellow who is making $18 a week."

This incident typifies the simplicity of Henry Ford's life. He had come to New York on this day to look over the Ford Exposition at the New York World's Fair on his way to a vacation in Georgia.

He appeared unannounced at his New York offices and sought the official in charge of the Fair building. It was a raw day, and a cold rain was falling. Someone suggested Mr. Ford would need rubbers. He agreed and tried on several pairs belonging to employees, but none would fit. So he did the natural thing . . . he looked for the nearest store.

Mr. Ford's new rubbers first carried him through his Long Island plant. Here some World's Fair exhibits were taking shape—exhibits designed to show how, step by step and process by process, raw materials became the finished car.

Mr. Ford examined these exhibits with keen interest. One of them showed how soy beans are cultivated.

"How many inches apart are those soy bean plants?" Mr. Ford asked.

His guide wasn't quite certain. Mr. Ford, however, is an authority on soy beans.

"They should be 26 inches apart," said the man who has pioneered the use of soy beans in industry so effectively that certain Ford car parts are manufactured from them.

Mr. Ford has always been especially interested in machinery. He examined very carefully the mechanisms that operate the animated exhibits, and showed a thorough grasp of the principles involved. By the time Mr. Ford had finished his inspection it was time for lunch.

"Let's lunch close by," said Mr. Ford, and so the party ate the 60-cent "special" in a nearby restaurant.

Next Mr. Ford went to the Ford Exposition. He made a thorough inspection of his five-acre building, commenting on details that even well-trained engineers might overlook. He was especially pleased with the educational theme that runs through all his company's exhibits.

Mr. Ford was especially intrigued by the mechanism which slowly revolves the huge "Ford Cycle of Production" turntable. This turntable is 100 feet in diameter, and together with the scores of animated exhibits it supports it weighs 150 tons. Yet because the turntable is ingeniously floated on a pontoon in a giant tank of water, it draws its entire power from a two-horsepower motor.

"And a one-horsepower motor would run it just as well," commented Mr. Ford as he left the building and headed for his Georgia vacation.

'Wire-Tapped' Evidence Aids Fraud Convictions

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held April 10 that "wire-tapped" intrastate telephone messages may be admitted in evidence, in a decision effirming the conviction of two doctors, a lawyer, and an insurance agent on charges of fraud.

The four were found guilty of defrauding insurance companies through the filing of fake disability claims. The decision was the first of its kind in this circuit dealing directly with intrastate messages, and an appeal was expected.

Chief Justice Hughes Ready To Resume Work After Recess

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes said today that he expects to continue his work as presiding officer of the Supreme Court.

He made the statement incidentally on his birthday, adding that he was happy to be able to resume his duties after a recent illness.

He expects to return to the bench when the court reassembles next Monday after a two-week recess. He has been working on opinions for several days at home.

This was the first time he had missed a day from work because of illness since his appointment by President Hoover in 1930 to succeed Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

Birthday anniversaries always are disregarded as far as possible by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. A large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters, however, always serve as a reminder of the occasion.

His philosophy on the subject of age was given in a birthday statement three years ago when he said:

"I'm going along without reference to the calendar."

During the term that began last October the Chief Justice has written 18 opinions, compared with 16 for Mr. Justice Stone, 14 for Mr. Justice Roberts, 13 for Mr. Justice Black, and 12 for Mr. Justice McReynolds.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes has not dissented once during the present term or the 1937-38 term. This means that he was on the winning side in every case decided. Among the major decisions which he wrote this winter was one holding that the sit-down strike is illegal and that an employer does not have to reinstate employees who engage in such action.

During the crucial period covering the court test of most of the new deal litigation, Mr. Chief Justice Huges voted in favor of administration legislation 18 times and against it nine times. The only public part he took in the Congressional battle over the Roosevelt court bill was a letter that "an increase in the number of justices . . . would not promote the efficiency of the court."

Mr. Chief Justice Huges read all of Shakespeare before he was eight and prepared for college at the age of 11.

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Charles Evans Hughes
Chief Justice of the United States

Lights Gleaming in Mist Test Enchantment of Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Touched by the magic wand of human industry and turned into a fairyland, Flushing Meadow, scene of the New York World's Fair, was viewed in dress rehearsal, when millions of incandescent lights were turned on it last night. The spectacle was one of extreme beauty and was a demonstration of the high art of the modern lighting engineer.

A fog had settled over the grounds; and when the power was switched on soon after 7 o'clock, floods of blue, red, gold, green, and purple blended and harmoniously melted together.

The perisphere was a world floating in a sea of color, and the trylon poked its peak out of sight in the low-hanging clouds. Budding trees shone royally in the illumined haze, and the World of Tomorrow, slogan of the Fair, became a reality to those attending the preview. Thirty per cent of the lighting came from fluorescent lamps, an invention of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

"Just as the important new developments of recent decades in lighting have come out at previous expositions," Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, declared, "it is now certain that the illumination of the New York World's Fair will result in advances and improved equipment long after this fair has closed."

In the Lagoon of Nations at 10 o'clock in the evening 585 twin projectors, each having strength of 1500-watt tungsten lamps and 400-watt mercury arc lamps, threw color into the dancing fountains.

In regard to arrangements for the opening of the Fair, Sir Louis Beale, the British Commissioner General, announces that the British exhibit will stress the common origin and purpose of the peoples of the United States and Great Britain.

"It was felt that our national contribution would be incomplete without some reference to the foundations in the past in which both of the great English-speaking democracies have their roots," Sir Louis told reporters in a reception at the Pavilion. "Accordingly, a series of exhibits are designed to illustrate in graphic form the storied past which we share with the people of the United States. Our exhibit ranges in time over some 10 centuries."

A copy of Magna Carta is among the objects on view in the Pavilion. Copies of the crown jewels of Queen Elizabeth and the coronets of Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose will be on display, as well as coins, medals, and seals from the Royal Mint.

The exterior of the Pavilion is cream-colored, with sparkling bits of mica sprinkled on the surface of the walls. A double outside staircase rises to an open-roofed porch. Doors of solid bronze at either side of the piazza lead to the Court of Honor.

Argentina Begins Probe of German Activity in South

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 11 (AP)—The Argentine Government in a short exchange of diplomatic notes with Germany today stated its determination to carry out a complete investigation of a purported plot for German annexation of Patagonia, 267,000-square mile are a in Southern Argentina.

Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo, replying to a German protest at the investigation, said "clarification of the alleged facts would be the best manner of serving the cordial relations which happily exist between our two countries."

Meanwhile the executive Committee of the General Labor Confederation, representing every unionized worker in Argentina, ordered a 14-hour "stoppage" of work next Saturday to demonstrate labors solidarity with the Government "against infiltration of Nazi doctrines."

The German protest of April 5 resulted from publication of a document purportedly signed by a German Embassy adviser and Alfred Mueller, Nazi leader in Argentina, in which plans for German annexation of Patagonia were outlined.

The protest stated no evidence existed either in the Foreign Ministry at Berlin or at Nazi Party Headquarters at Munich that any suggestion regarding Patagonia had ever reached Germany, and declared:

"This question does not exist for Germany."

"My Government hopes the Argentine Government will take into consideration the inevitable consequences that will result from the establishment of the falseness of the document," said the note, delivered by the German Charge d'Affaires.

The note demanded that the "forger and his accomplices" be brought to justice and the "abandonment and nullification of all measures so far taken to arraign and prosecute German citizens" charged with authorship of the document.

Any measures taken against the German National Socialist Party in Argentina, the note concluded, would be considered "unjustified" and not in keeping with friendly relations between the two countries.

Herr Mueller has been arraigned on a charge of threatening Argentina's friendly relations with Germany.

Telescope

(Continued from Page 1)

ther information about astronomy's newest find, the "white dwarfs" of the universe, matter so highly condensed that one cubic inch weighs several tons. These mysterious celestial objects were discovered some time ago by Dr. G. P. Kuiper, working at Yerkes Observatory. He will continue work at McDonald.

Expert Staff

The new observatory will be staffed by Dr. O. T. Elvey, astronomer in charge; Dr. George Van Biesbroeck, Prof. H. Morgan, and Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, the latter an Indian astronomer, considered world's authority on stellar constitution.

The University of Texas is indebted to the late W. J. McDonald, Paris, Texas, banker and benefactor of the natural sciences, for this laboratory. Modern living quarters for the staff dot the peak of Mount Locke, 6,974 feet high, stiuated in one of the most remote sections of Texas, 32 miles from the nearest railroad point and 16 miles from the nearest village.

Association Meeting

The Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting at Alpine, Texas, from May 2 until May 5, immediately preceding Observatory dedication ceremonies, Thursday morning, May 4, has been reserved for astronomical papers, expected to be of unusual importance. Friday morning, Prof. Henry Norris Russell, director of the Princeton Observatory, will preside at an astronomical symposium at the McDonald Observatory. The principal speakers will be Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard College Observatory; Dr. J. Gallo of the National Observatory of Mexico, and Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director emeritus of Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, British Columbia. Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, will explain "The Co-operative Enterprise."

Wife of N. Y. Justice Sentenced in Smuggling

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Elma N. Lauer, wife of State Supreme Court Justice Edgar A. Lauer, was sentenced to three months in jail and fined $2,500 April 11 on her guilty plea to a four-count indictment charging her with conspiracy and smuggling. Mrs. Lauer was accompanied by a physician and nurse when she appeared before Federal Judge Vincent Leibell.

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Wagner to Support Change In Labor Relations Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York said today he would support an amendment to the Labor Relations Act giving employers the right to petition for elections. He made his statement as first witness in the long awaited Senate hearings on the controversial Labor Board which jammed the large conference chamber today and brought out one of the biggest crowds at this session of Congress.

Senator Wagner offered a detailed, carefully prepared defense of the working and operation of the Act bearing his name. The modification which he agreed to, he said was a minor one, and might be achieved by a ruling of the Labor Board without legislation. It had become necessary, he said, by the split within labor's own ranks. He warned labor to defend the Act, declaring that while unions were divided into factions the "opponents of labor are strong and united."

Opponents and Defenders

The Act, he declared, "has proved an effective instrument for economic peace and industrial justice," and he offered statistics to show that the first full year's operation since the Supreme Court's validation has brought "a tremendous decline in the incidence of strikes." There were only about "half as many strikes, one-third as many workers involved, and less than one-third as much working time lost, as in the year 1937," he said.

The presence of opponents as well as defenders of the Act in the chamber today forecast long, bitter, and lively sessions before the Committee, presided over by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, makes its report. As a starter, Senator Wagner declared the burden of proof for changes should be on opponents, on the ground that these would create instability and uncertainty. "Industrial strife is giving way to the orderly processing of law," he said. Sit-down strikes in 1938 have "hugged the zero base line."

A "very small but amazingly compact and powerful minority has fought the main objectives of the labor act tooth and nail at every turn," he charged. While certain amendments proposed by labor groups "deserve the most careful consideration," he warned that they might prove a boomerang to labor interest. In this he referred to amendments offered by the American Federation of Labor, over the opposition of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Opposes Experiments

Senator Wagner said he was remaining "open minded" on changes, and promised to introduce some "if the need is revealed."

Most observers believe Administration strategy is to delay matters with the object of resisting major changes if and when they finally come to Congress.

"Light-hearted or experimental tampering with the Act will only increase the perplexities of industry, labor, and the public," Senator Wagner said.

The Act is "one-sided" only in the sense that it redresses previous weaknesses of organized labor, Senator Wagner argued. "The decisions of the Supreme Court in Labor Board cases have not only failed to challenge a single line of the Act, but have also demonstrated that under the present Act the Court can and will check what it regards to be any false step by the Labor Board."

The split in labor's own ranks which exposes employers to a crossfire between rival unions, Mr. Wagner agreed, makes it wise to give employers the right to petition for an election, "under appropriate safeguards."

The opening gun in defense of the Act fired by Mr. Wagner today is the signal for a whole fusillade of shots in reply, and in counter-attack, to be heard over coming weeks.

Senator Wagner was permitted to leave the witness stand without questioning, but may be recalled later for that purpose. The attack on the Act starts next week with a statement by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a militant critic of the statute. Chairman Thomas announced a long list of other witnesses today who are sufficient to carry the hearing for a month. First will come Senators and Representatives with amendments; then officials of Government Departments; A. F. of L. spokesmen favoring amendments; business leaders; farm interests; rail brotherhoods; A. F. of L. oponents of amendments; C. I. O.: and experts of labor relations. The final witness will be Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

C. I. O. Opposes Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations strongly opposed to any change in the Wagner Labor Act, charged April 10 that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and organized business groups were "engaged in a definite conspiracy" to break down the Act by amendments.

The C. I. O. charge was made in comparing the A. F. of L. amendments, introduced by Senator David I Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, with amendments suggested by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Program Drafted to Restore Domestic Free Trade in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 11—A vigorous national drive to restore the domestic free trade market is under way today, with the initial momentum of a five-point program unanimously adopted by the first National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers and handed on to the agencies which will seek to administer it.

The Council of State Governments, the various Commissions on interstate co-operation in the individual States, and the State officials who were themselves present at the conference here, will now carry on where the conference left off.

Five-Point Program

The resolutions, which are accompanied by detailed committee reports, call for:

1. Discouraging the adoption of any retaliatory legislation by States which feel themselves aggrieved by the legislation of their neighbors.

2. Encouraging the repeal of trade barrier legislation which may have already been adopted by the several States.

3. Encouraging the enactment of uniform laws, and the adoption of reciprocal agreements, which have for their aim the reduction of trade barriers between the States.

4. Initiating regional hearings throughout the United States, such hearings to be officially called by the Commissions on Interstate Co-operation in conjunction with the Council of State Governments, in order to follow through the recommendations made by this Conference.

5. Undertaking surveys and factual studies as proposed by this Conference or the Commissions on Interstate Co-operation.

Specific Machinery

Specific machinery for the process of making these changes—a process which is essentially one of co-operation and voluntary action—was provided with the resolution that: "In order to provide facilities for the conciliation of specific differences between states resulting from trade barriers, this conference recommends that the State which considers itself adversely affected by the legislation of another State petition the Council of State Governments to use its good offices to arrange a conference with the State which has enacted the offending legislation before taking any other action."

The chief recommendation of the Committee on Liquor Control was that all States in which the manufacture and sale of malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits has been legalized, should enact laws and regulations which will prohibit any licensee of the State from transporting or shipping any such products into any other State for delivery or use in violation of State law, or from selling or delivering any alcoholic beverage at this place of business to any out-of-State customer, unless such customer is duly licensed in the State of his residence to engage in the sale of such alcoholic beverages.

Aid for Dry States

This supplements the provision of the Federal prohibition repeal amendment, but is seen to go further by providing protection for dry States, not at their own borders, but at the source of the liquor in the producing States.

The Committee on Taxation urged that the taxing power of the States should not be utilized to effect discrimination or to erect barriers to interstate commerce. It was the judgment of the Committee that no tax laws should be adopted by any State which imposes higher effective rates upon interstate than upon intrastate trade.

The committee defined a discriminatory law as "one which might reasonably and justifiably be expected to inspire a retaliatory law from the State or States affected thereby."

Changes Are Urged

The Committee on Agriculture urged elimination of uneconomic barriers in the fields of quarantine, milk, and dairy products, itinerant or merchant-trucks, ports of entry and motor vehicle regulations and taxes, margarine taxes, and grading, marking, packing, and labeling. In the case of the latter the committee more specifically recommends that the conference request the National Association of State Marketing Officials to confer with the United States Department of Agriculture in the drafting of model legislation to make uniform the laws of the several states concerning the grading, packing, marking and labeling of farm products and foods according to standard grades, accepted as such by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Industry likewise covered several sub-classifications. It recommends that the Council take appropriate action to procure the repeal of State purchase preference laws. Neither this Committee, nor that on Taxation, made direct recommendations in regard to the "use" tax, there being doubt as to whether such a tax constitutes a barrier. The commerce committee did however urge that wherever sales tax laws were supplemented by use taxes the state adopt offset provisions to compensate differences between the states, which, it felt, would correct any tendency toward the raising of barriers.

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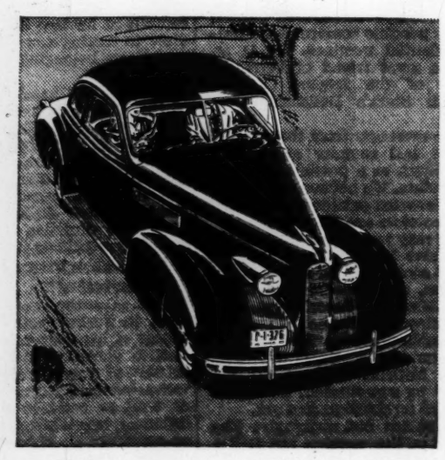

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Judge Upholds Speech Rights In Giving Sentence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The right of the individual to indulge in political propaganda was upheld during a recent trial here of Irish Republican terrorists, but a warning was given of the severe penalties for any resort to violence.

At the Central Criminal Court—the Old Bailey—nine more members of the Irish Republican Army, received prison sentences totaling 91½ years, on charges arising out of bomb explosions. Among them was Michael J. Mason, described as Officer Commanding I. R. A., Great Britain, who is to serve 17 years penal servitude.

In his summing up, High Court Judge, Sir Travers Humphreys, said:

"These men no doubt regard themselves as patriots. Let every Irishman who thinks there ought to be an Irish Republic be a patriot. . . . There is complete freedom of thought in this country and any person who takes the view that Ireland, or Scotland, or the Isle of Man, or the Isle of Wight, ought to be severed from the British Crown and become a republic, is perfectly entitled to take that view.

"Moreover, there is here complete freedom of utterance of thought; and such a person is entiled to express his views.

"But when a person ceases to employ these constitutional methods of altering the position of part of a British Dominion, and employs methods of terrorism, incendiarism, causing of explosions, and rendering the life of respectable, law-abiding persons impossible, then it is that the Crown, represented in this case by the Attorney General, steps in and invites those who are responsible for the administration of the criminal law—that is, magistrates, juries, and judges—to act and act firmly in doing what they can to suppress such illegal and dangerous acts."

The Judge said he imposed different length sentences because he did not wish such men to be released at the same time.

Meanwhile, a letter has appeared in The Times, London, telling how the I. R. A. obtains its recruits, and explaining the religious background of their training. The letter, which was written by an Irish Roman Catholic living in England, "A. M. Sullivan," says:

"It may assist those who feel—as all Irishmen and all (Roman) Catholics should feel—a sense of humiliation at the tale of outrages perpetrated in the name of their race and creed, to call attention to the means by which decent boys and girls are trapped by the criminal organization of the I. R. A.

". . . There would be an end to outrage in this country if there was a universal mission of the Church whose title these ruffians usurp, to instruct every congregation in the duty to renounce this infamous association and to give all aid to the civil power to detect and suppress it."

'Streamlining' Of Democracy

The ABC of the USA

Eighth of 12 miniature essays offered by the National League of Women Voters as its contribution to strengthening the democratic system. This article is entitled, "Streamlining Government"

This essay is about administration. American government was built for safety, not speed, so people used to say when the doctrine of separation of powers was under discussion. Later, when speed was demanded, we wondered whether it was safe to streamline government. We have come to ask our Government to do many more things than it had to do in the eighteenth century and the problem of how to administer such services has become acute.

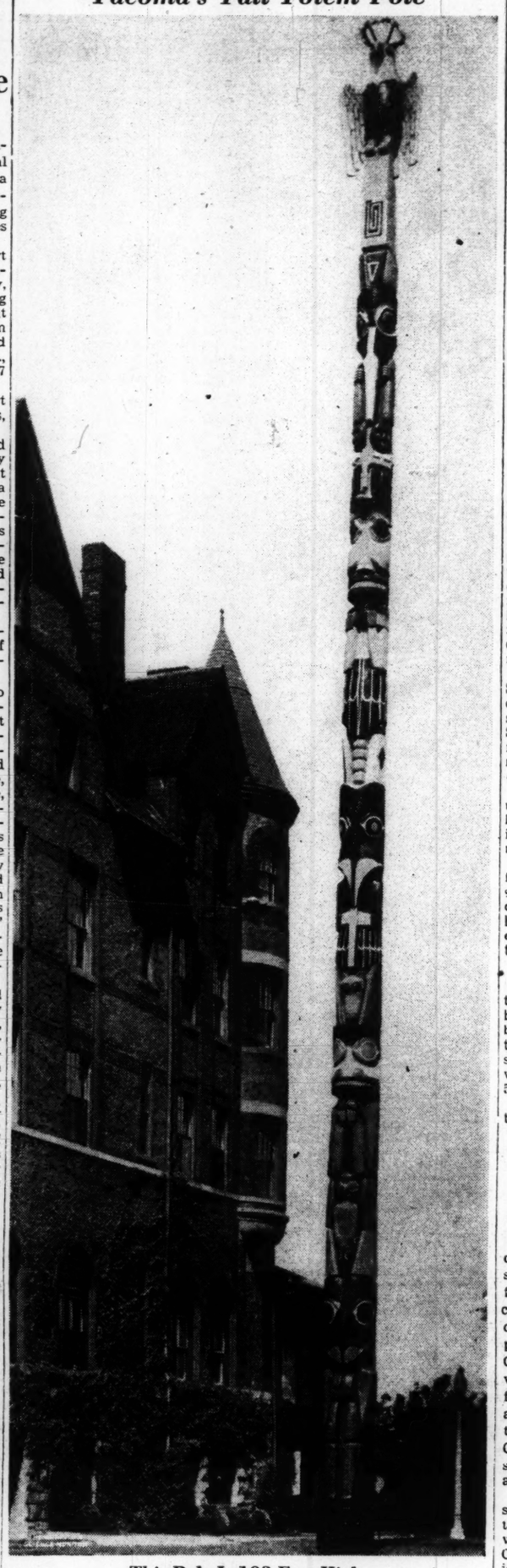
Our Federal Constitution is not specific on that point; it gives us no definite rules about administration. Our forefathers left such details to us, and we have been slow to give them attention. The tradition of separation of powers has dominated our thinking. We not only divide responsibility for determining policies; we also frequently divide responsibility for administration and try to check and balance every part of it.

When we do this, it is impossible to discover who is responsible for success or failure when things go wrong in the management of our governmental business. Large legislative bodies, changing every two years, are adapted to deciding what services government shall perform and general policies about them. They are not adapted to deciding details of how they shall be managed, how various services shall be co-ordinated, and how duplication can be avoided. The best legislators can do is to fix responsibility for administration in some one place.

If a legislative body places on the executive responsibility for carrying out policies, he can make department heads responsible for the different parts of this task and they in turn can hold subordinates responsible. In this way responsibility can be made clear all down the line. Failure to fix responsibility for the conduct of governmental business is an outstanding defect of government in the United States. Through this failure the people lose control, which is the very opposite result of what is intended.

The American people, with their vast experience in private affairs, have just the kind of training that fits them to know how to secure good administration in government if they will only turn their attention to this problem.

Tacoma's Tall Totem Pole



This Pole Is 103 Feet High

The meaning of the symbols appearing on the pole is described in the accompanying story.

Legend of the Totem Pole Is Interpreted for Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The partial destruction of Seattle's picturesque and noted totem pole by fire has led Tacoma to recall that it now has one of the tallest totem poles in the world, 103 feet high. This pole was erected in 1903 by W. E. Sheard, a Tacoma merchant, and Chester Thorne, a banker.

Mr. Sheard hired a band of Indians from an Alaskan tribe to come to carve and paint or stain the pole. He then moved to other parts and presently Tacomans found they could not answer the numberless questions of tourists, and they wrote to Mr. Sheard asking what they were to do about it.

He advised them to consult their own Park Board, and wrote the Board giving a history of the symbolism on the pole.

Letters to the Smithsonian Institute, Canadian authorities, and certain Alaska Indians established the approximate meanings of the carvings on the pole as follows:

The eagle at the top is Shanskwin, clan crest of the Nexa'da people. Below that is a Kit-wusu, the killer whale, clan crest of Kitnusu'ni, shown by the dorsal fin and a partly rounded block which is the whale's head. Next below is a composite figure representing the raven.

The two small figures on the side are children, and connect the crest with the legend of children who disobeyed their mother and became ravens.

Next is Tads-doh, great raven woman, mother of Haida Indians, and below this is Tadu-Skillik, the symbol of a hat worn by a chief, insignia of royalty.

Below this is Hoh-lok, daughter of the great raven. Grasped in her hand is a cylinder-like object representing the container in which the tribal legends depict Hoh-lok carrying the magic that caused the land to rise out of the great expanse of water, which is supposed to have covered the globe.

Next to the bottom is the head of a grizzly bear, Horta, with paws of a wolf, a triple composite crest. At the bottom is Qo-Tc, the wolf or wolf claws, which is the family crest of the man for whom the pole was carved.

Wage-Hour Act Violator Fined $15,000 in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—In the first criminal prosecution under the Federal Wages and Hours Act in New York and the fifth in the Nation, a glove manufacturer was fined $15,000 April 10 for withholding $1,700 in wages from three employees.

Federal Judge Robert A. Inch in Brooklyn suspended $12,000 of the fine levied on Nathanial Breath, Vice-President of Picardy Mills, Inc., on condition that he make restitution. Mr. Breath pleaded guilty shortly after his indictment on five counts of withholding the minimum 25-cent wage, falsifying records, failing to keep adequate records and shipping goods manufactured by underpaid employees to Illinois.

Canned Music for Crypt Represents Three Moods

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Classical music, "sweet" dance tunes and "swing" will be bedfellows for 6,000 years so they can be on hand in case folks have run out of things to argue about by the year 8113.

Oglethorpe University announces that representative recordings of all three types of music have been placed in its "crypt of civilization," a vault designed to preserve artifacts of 1939.

Arturo Toscanini records were chosen to represent the "highbrows," Richard Himber's discs to plead the cause of the sedate waltzers, and Artie Shaw's tunes to show how the extreme modern rhythm "swings" it.

Jobs-Making One of Results of the Economic Depression

"Americans at Work"

Three-part series of 36 articles, eighth of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Job-seekers sometimes turn into job-makers when they figure ways to apply their skills to making things other people need. For example, there is Dewey Shaw of Cincinnati, Ohio, who eight years ago was a telephone lineman out of work. Then years of experience twisting telephone wires into place was Mr. Shaw's capital when he set out to find a way to make a living in 1930.

With a wife and three children to support, and only $20 left in the bank, Mr. Shaw turned his attention to the problem of making something saleable out of wire. The answer was a coat hanger of an improved variety.

The one he designed has two important features that are missing in the everyday article. The two clasps that hold the garment are moveable, so that they can be spread wide to hold a skirt, or brought close together to grip narrow trousers' cuffs. The other innovation is that the hook is a loop that can be opened for use in the conventional way to catch on a regular closet bar, or it can be hooked over a clothes line and fastened tight so that no wind can blow the hanger with its garment into the next yard.

The latter idea came to Mr. Shaw when he pondered his wife's difficulties in anchoring his child's sweater coat to a clothes line. Skilled in the use of pliers, the former lineman produced the new model coat hanger with a series of clever twists.

When he set out to sell his product, he found a market for it with housewives in his and surrounding towns. He has also established retail outlets in several stores.

Mrs. Shaw is now the manufacturing staff; Mr. Shaw is the salesman. But when his stock is disposed of, he returns home to help with the making of the hangers which now provide a living for this family of five.

Started Factory

Woodworking skill learned from their father when they were little boys has sent the two Swenson brothers of Independence, Mo., through college and professional school and has started a factory which now gives employment to 50 persons.

Orvar and Alvin Swenson turned their knowledge of wood working to practical use when they found it necessary to earn their own money for a higher education. Still in high school, they began turning out Boy Scout equipment in their basement—bows and arrows, fire-by-friction sets, and the like. They knew how to make the kind of things Scouts wanted, and found a ready market for their products. The business grew until their father left his carpenter's job and went to work for the new company. Soon the boys moved out of the basement of their home into a little one-story building.

Meanwhile, they went on with their education. When they were ready for college, one brother went away to school while the other handled the business. The next semester, the two traded places. In that way, both completed college courses. Byt that time, the business was large enough and well enough organized to allow both to leave at once. The two have completed their courses, the business always paying their way and showing an additional profit. The plant now employs 50 persons, and the brothers recently applied to the Independence City Council for permission to double its size.

Working on dirigible airplanes in the huge shops of the Goodyear company in Akron, Ohio, gave Jack Tiffany a knowledge of metal construction. He got acquainted with rubber fabric, too, and learned how to use it. With this knowledge, he produced the equipment for a new sport, bubble-boating, and he is now President and Manager of Bubble Boats, Inc., and of Akronplanes, two new industries whose plants are in the basement of his own home. Incidentally, Mr. Tiffany made a job for another steel worker when he turned to making his new product, bubble-boats of aluminum and rubber fabric.

Round and Flat

The boat when finished is round and flat, and is in fact only 12 inches thick. Mr. Tiffany experimented with it in different sizes and found that eight feet in diameter was the best size for this "pancake-like" craft which needs no bailing.

He also discovered it could be propelled by merely standing up on it and swaying back and forth, and that once you had learned the motion, you could make better speed in the boat than you could swimming.

A team of youngsters in the Portage Lakes regions where Mr. Tiffany lives were his first customers. His most widely-known client is Johnny Weismuller, swimming star, who became interested in bubble-boats while at the Aquacade in the Cleveland Great Lakes Exposition, and purchased one to use in Catalina Aquaplane races later.

Mr. Tiffany has been asked to ship his boats to all sections of the United States, to Canada, and even to Europe. While his production has been limited he is constantly increasing his output.

Two business men of Akron are kept busy after working hours filling orders for children's swings of a brand new type, which they make in a garage across the street from the gasoline station which one of them operates. Already children in eight Akron families are swinging merrily in these "Tony-boys," and department stores are taking orders for more.

The designers and manufacturers of the swings are Elmer Sharonburg, of the de-icing department of the B. F. Goodrich Co., and Charles Crites, filling station proprietor and pilot. They got the idea for the new design, they say, watching their young nephews and nieces tumble out of the ordinary old-fashioned rope swings.

Made in Garage

"We can make something that is just as much fun but which will be safe," they decided. They went to work in the garage across from Mr. Crites' gas station.

Twin horses of cut-out steel form the seat, which stays level as the child swings. The child's feet rest on a rod instead of hanging free as in the ordinary swing, and there's a rod in front for him to hold to, so that he need not reach for the ropes.

"The swing handles very much like a hand car," explained Mr. Crites. The framework, eight feet high, resembles that of the old-fashioned lawn swing. An additional attachment to furnish fun for the older boy or girl is a "chinning bar" at the top.

Finding work for others has made a job for Dan Coombs of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Coombs now runs a factory with a $50,000 plant, almost completely paid for.

It all started with the Fathers' Club in an elementary school in this city which set out to find work for unemployed parents in the district of the Jefferson School.

Early in 1935 the Fathers' Club advertised for odd jobs, and set about finding men and women to fill them. Soon there were more jobs than could be filled in the immediate neighborhood. So they gave Mr. Coombs the post of manager, and he organized the work on a city-wide basis.

In the first year, 9,928 jobs were filled. The project was moved to quarters of its own in a more central location. With many applicants who were too old to find jobs in modern industry, Mr. Coombs conceived the idea of starting a small factory where production would not be geared to high speed. The factory first produced lawn chairs, ironing boards, rubber door mats and other miscellaneous articles, operating very successfully and providing steady employment for more than a score of men. The story of its success spread, and many small plants were set up over the country producing similar items, eventually destroying the market. So the factory has turned to a specialized line, and continues quite successfully.

It was Mr. Coombs's hope that the employment work could be financed with profits from the factory, but he has found that impossible so far. In the second year, he placed a slightly larger number of workers and listed thousands of other jobs for which he could not find takers—jobs of a few days each, but most of them at reasonably good wages. It has become his conviction that no man with intelligence and initiative need be jobless today.

On Permanent Basis

Financing troubles occasioned a setback for the employment service in its third year. However, since the election, it has resumed its normal volume and appears to be on a permanent basis now. The project operates in a $50,000 plant which it owns except for a small debt of about $2,000.

Miss Margaret Wentling, of St. Paul, Minn., home economics graduate of the University of Minnesota, has made herself a rag doll expert.

Confined to her home for a time several years ago, Miss Wentling began making rag dolls different from those she had played with as a child. These were homely, she recalled, unnecessarily homely. Her's were to have charm and character.

Now it appears that so many people like the rag dolls Miss Wentling designs that she is kept busy full time in her home supplying the demand. She has sold dolls all over the country by mail. Two of her dolls were taken to China by a Chinese student of the University of Minnesota looking for "typical American toys" to take home as gifts.

Mrs. Pat Lurie, of New Orleans, is also starting a home business through her knack of making dolls. With a six-year-old daughter to support, she obtained work with the WPA designing toys for a toy project some time ago. When it came to making dolls, her work was so original that it attracted attention. For instead of the usual smiling babies, her dolls were little people, their faces surprisingly similar to those of Mrs. Lurie's acquaintances. Private orders began to come to her, and now the young woman has so much night work at home, apart from her WPA job, that she hopes soon to be able to live on the income from this business.

Compulsion and Medicine

By Pacificus

San Francisco

Advocates of a State-wide, compulsory system of medical insurance, who criticize the California Medical Association's so-called "voluntary" scheme of socialized medicine, have hailed the publication at this time of the California Medical-Economic Survey, which comes out strongly in favor of the compulsory system and declares "the plan of voluntary insurance sponsored by the California Medical Association should be rejected as inadequate and unsatisfactory."

The Medical Association's scheme is being carried into practice. The compulsory scheme, which has the backing of Gov. Culbert L. Olson and his Administration, is embodied in bills before the Legislature.

The report of the survey is contained in a book entitled "The Economic Aspects of Medical Services" (Washington: Graphic Arts Press, $3.75), by Paul A. Dodd, Assistant Professor of Economics in the University of California at Los Angeles, and E. F. Penrose, Associate Professor of Economics in the University of California at Berkeley.

* * *

Association Aid

Oddly enough, this survey, which so vigorously criticizes the Medical Association's medical insurance scheme, was initiated under auspices of the Association in 1934. Of the $94,000 which has been spent in carrying out the survey, approximately $35,000 was appropriated by the Association.

As the survey progressed, those in charge became more and more convinced that a comprehensive compulsory system under State auspices would afford the only satisfactory solution of California's public-health problem. The Medical Association, on the other hand, clung to the idea of a so-called "voluntary" system conducted by a corporation controlled by professional medical men.

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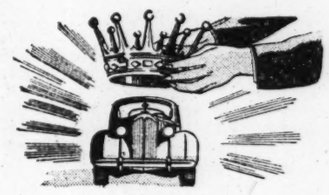
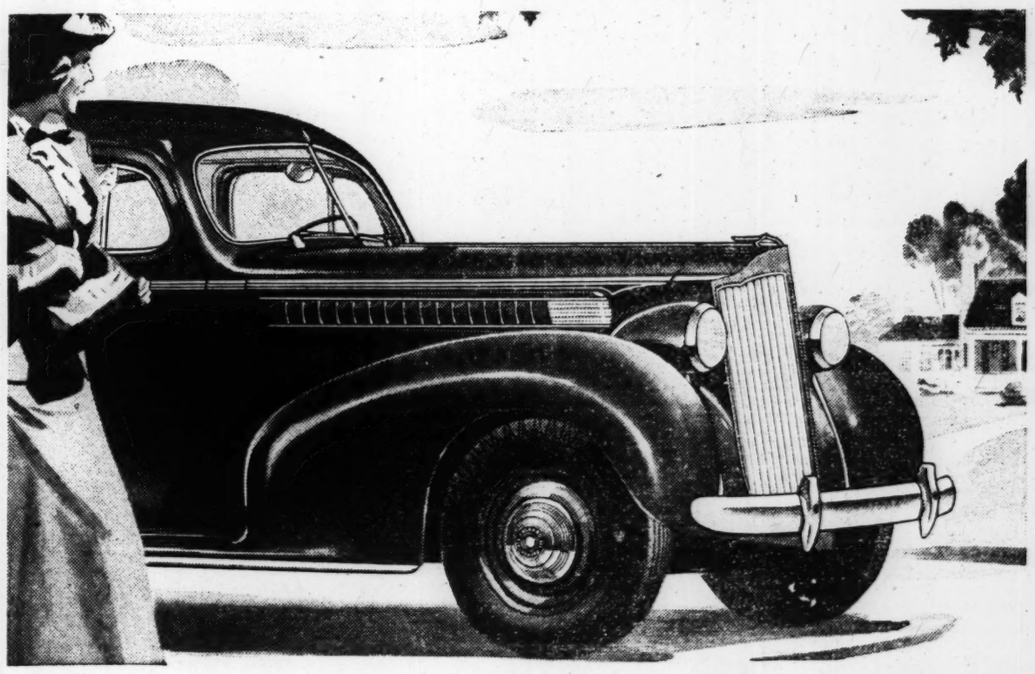


Packard—America's beauty poll winner—yours for only $990*



*$990 and up, delivered in Detroit, State taxes extra

Unbiased survey shows motorists consider Packard 1939's most stunning car!

WHAT are the facts behind beauty claims?

An independent fact-finding organization—using the methods of Dr. George Gallup and checked by this famous election forecaster—recently polled motorists to discover which '39 car they considered most beautiful . . .

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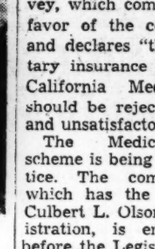
Hurry to your Packard dealer's and feast your eyes on these beauty winners, in exciting new Spring colors. As you can see from that low figure above, this smartest of all cars is astonishingly easy to own! Come in—today. *Ask the man who owns one.*

PACKARD

The 1939 car America's motorists voted most beautiful



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Assembly Called by Italians To Set Up New Rule at Tirana

TIRANA, April 11 (AP)—The Provisional Albanian Council has convoked a constituent assembly for tomorrow, it was authoritatively announced today while Italian troops pushed toward completion their occupation of the mountainous country.

Calling the assembly was the first step taken by the Italian conquerors to establish what appeared likely to become a new, permanent government to succeed that of King Zog, now in exile.

From 5 to 15 delegates from each Albanian Province were expected to attend the session, which previous reports said might be confined to deliberations on purely local matters.

Martial Law Threat

Italy tightened its grip on Albania with fresh movements of troops into the conquered kingdom and a proclamation threatening martial law.

The Italian invasion, which began on Good Friday as a military operation, developed into a campaign to bring Albania's 1,000,000 population into full acceptance of Fascist rule.

Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, commander of the Italian Expeditionary Force, warned of "inexorable martial law" against anyone challenging the Italian occupation.

The same proclamation said: "The soldiers under my orders, who won at Vittorio Veneto (Italian victory over the Austrians in the World War) and in Ethiopia and emerged victoriously as Legionnaires in the Spanish war, have come for a great and fraternal mission of peace and collaboration."

Albanians Express Thanks

His proclamation followed humble radio appeals by speakers introduced as the President and Secretary of a provisional administrative committee of Albanians, expressing thanks for the Italian occupation and asking for an Albanian Fascist Party.

One of the latest towns to fall into Italian hands was Kroja, ancient citadel of Albania's national hero, Skanderberg, who led a fifteenth century uprising against the Turks.

There, Italian sources said, Albanians turned out as in other places to welcome the troops. Children, dressed in bright holiday costumes, presented flowers to General Guzzoni, who passed under a triumphal arch as he entered the city.

Italians, who won the favor of natives by offering them food and other supplies and staging aerial acrobatic exhibitions, gave a new demonstration of their benevolence by opening the movie houses in Tirana free of charge.

The natives were shown Italian propaganda films.

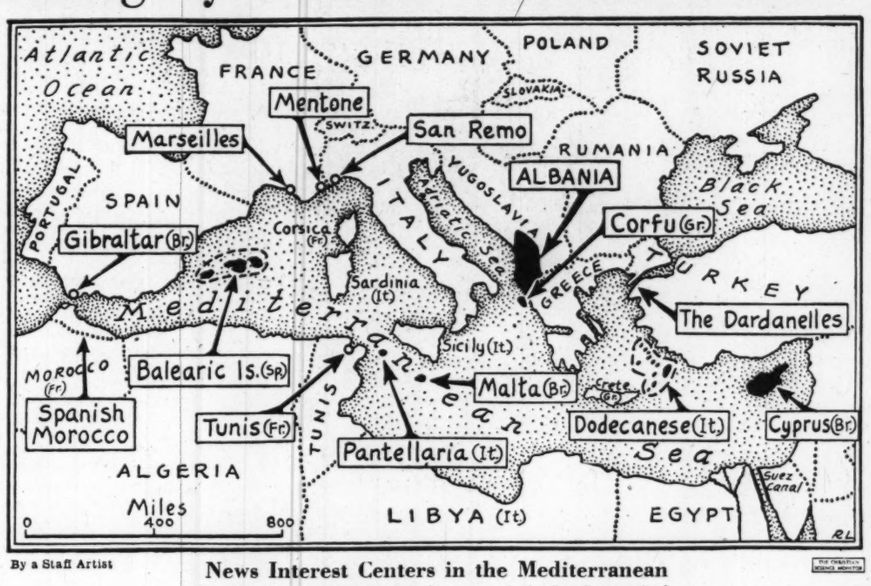
Europe 'Standing By' to Block Thrust of Arms

Britain and France ready for defense—Smaller States act to offset pressure from Axis.

As Britain began a naval demonstration to forestall any new outbreaks in the Mediterranean, several smaller nations took steps to avert new Axis pressures on their frontiers.

Greece's press announced a reported territorial guarantee by Premier Mussolini. The Netherlands strengthened its armed forces. Turkey reaffirmed its "neutrality." Rome and Berlin, meanwhile, continued propaganda assaults upon the democratic powers.

Developments in the diplomatic efforts to cope with the situation created by Italian occupation of Albania are summarized in the following dispatches.



By a Staff Artist

News Interest Centers in the Mediterranean
Map shows strategic points in powers' rivalry for control.

as a direct result of events of the last days, but that the general European situation makes a better border defense desirable for maintaining the policy of independence."

Britain: Mediterranean Fleet Goes to Rendezvous

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—The British Mediterranean fleet, hastily mustered from scattered ports, steamed toward a mysterious rendezvous today in a show of power apparently intended to reassure the Balkans against any aggressive designs of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Admiralty officials denied that any British ships were near the Greek island of Corfu, off the Albanian coast, or in any other Greek waters. They said, however, that the Mediterranean fleet was concentrating at Malta, the closest British naval base to Corfu. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was said to have warned Italy yesterday that seizure of Corfu would be a cause for war.

The battle cruiser Repulse, on cruise prior to being assigned to the special duty of taking King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada next month, remained at Gibraltar, causing speculation that it was being held there to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet.

At Malta, only 55 miles from the southern shores of Italian Sicily, gas masks were distributed to civilians, and a few Americans residing there were advised to leave. The families of many British Navy and Army officers left for England.

Diplomatic circles believed that a show of British naval power off Corfu would have the psychological effect of "warning off" Premier Mussolini from any attempt on the island.

Italy: Warns British On Navy Use in Greece

ROME, April 11 (AP)—The authoritative Fascist spokesman Virginio Gayda declared today that Italy would consider as a hostile act the use of a Greek port by the British Navy.

His statement, in Il Giornale d'Italia, was made in a denial that the Italian Army's occupation of Albania was a threat to the safety of Greece or meant an attempt to gain territory in the Balkans.

It came as the Fascist press declared that Italian assurances to Greece of its safety from any Italian aggression were implied in an official announcement of the Athens Government.

A Turin newspaper, La Gazzetta del Popolo, reported meanwhile that Spanish Generalissimo Franco's army of one million men, "of whom half are Falangistas (Spanish Fascists)," would remain under arms another year. Nothing was said about withdrawal from Spain of Italian troops.

Meanwhile, with authoritative reports showing Italy has nearly 1,000,000 men under arms scattered from Spain to Libya and the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, Premier Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia at Milan declared the total of Italian soldiers participating in the Albanian campaign was 32,000.

The newspaper ridiculed reports published abroad that 100,000 men had been needed for the invasion of the country.

The strength of the Albanian Army, according to the latest available reports, was 14,117, with not enough arms to go around.

Germany: Caution Voiced To Greece and Yugoslavia

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, told Greece and Yugoslavia today that "they could come in danger only if they let themselves be misused" by Great Britain and France.

Referring to Italy's occupation of Albania as a "fait accompli," the Völkischer Beobachter declared that "Democratic policy now attempts to use the opportunity of pushing ahead with encirclement of the Central Powers."

The newspaper said that Greece's western "friends" were trying to force the same role on Greece that it had to play against its will in the World War—"the role of an airplane carrier and the main starting point of the Entente attacks against the Adriatic and Balkan positions of the Central Powers."

Other newspapers denounced British policy as a dangerous attempt to cause a "war psychosis."

Although France did not come in for as strong a scolding, the press regretted that it was "sailing in the wake of the English policy."

Deutscher Dienst, a commentary issued by the official German News Agency, complained that a "campaign of hatred" had been losed against Italy by London and Paris.

The commentary said that the "campaign" was intended to scare smaller nations like Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Turkey into "actions which would be entirely in the interest of the (British) Empire."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff ridiculed the "old tubs" of the British Mediterranean fleet and, in a swift change of attitude from anger to one of scorn, said that "in Paris they have cold feet."

Der Angriff declared that it found British "war preparedness measures"—viewed in connection with Great Britain's "encirclement efforts"—a peculiar picture whose main tendencies swing back and forth between complicated anxiety and naïve bluff."

Rumania: King Reviews Troops in Disputed Area

BUCHAREST, April 11 (AP)—King Carol, Crown Prince Mihai and several Cabinet Ministers yesterday inspected troops in the Dobruja region which revisionists of Bulgaria wish to annex.

The King's visit to the territory, which lies along the Black Sea on Bulgaria's northeastern border, followed an inspection of Rumanian troops on the Hungarian border last week.

It was stated that the Monarch was pleased with the morale of the soldiers.

Yugoslavia: Germans Deny Any Threat to Border

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 11 (AP)—The German Legation in Belgrade today issued through a spokesman an emphatic denial of reports that German troops had concentrated in Southern Austria, along the Yugoslav border.

"All such reports are untrue and it is emphasized that in Germany no military measures are being directed against Yugoslavia," the spokesman said. "On the contrary, Germany wants Yugoslavia to be strong and unified."

After a three-day holiday without newspapers some Belgrade bank depositors tried to withdraw their savings. Bankers reported, however, that the uneasiness passed quickly.

University students in Belgrade and Skoplje caused some excitement by distributing pamphlets consisting largely of French radio reports assailing the Italian occupation of Albania. Police said there were no real disorders.

France: Premier Ready For Any Emergency

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—The French Cabinet today approved national defense measures drawn up Sunday during an extraordinary military chieftains' meeting which was pointed toward "preparation for all eventualities."

A communiqué after today's session said that the defense plans had been approved by the Ministers and would be submitted to President Lebrun for signature tomorrow.

The entire conference was devoted to the international situation, the communiqué said. Edouard Daladier, Premier and Defense Minister, led the discussions.

The French press reported that M. Daladier, during his extraordinary session yesterday with the National Defense Council, had drawn up plans to swell the French Army.

Curbed by a recent decree law which prohibits publication of military information, Paris newspapers referred only to "measures of military precaution" which may be submitted to President Lebrun for signature tomorrow after approval of the Cabinet which meets today.

Belgium Builds Defenses, But Affirms Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—With new propaganda radiocasts directing their persuasion to the 60,000 people of the ex-German districts of Eupen, Malmedy and Sankt Vith, and with growing vocalism on the part of the Patriotic Front in these areas, Belgium is tightening up its military preparedness.

[Belgium has ordered 450,000 gas masks, the first consignment of which were to be delivered to various schools throughout the country by the end of March. Two defense guards, one military and one civilian, are being enrolled. The latter is to be of such character that it is hoped even should the country come under foreign rule, this guard would remain active.]

At the same time Belgium joins with the Netherlands in a determination to adhere to its policy of strict neutrality.

Neutrality Guarantee?

Recent events in Europe have caused Belgium to place little faith in the 1936 German guarantee of the inviolability of Belgian frontiers.

The Netherlands, on the other hand, declares that it wishes no alliances whatsoever, intending to hold quite aloof from the European tangle.

Recent discussions abroad, which mentioned the possibility of a Franco-British guarantee of Swiss, Belgian, and Netherlands frontiers, are received in official circles at The Hague with "the greatest possible reserve and disinterestedness." Basing itself squarely on its tried policy of independence, the Netherlands, it is said, has no more use for any declaration of guarantee from the side of England and France than it had for Reichsführer Hitler's offer of guarantee of 1938, which was graciously but positively declined.

Looks to Defenses

Belgium in the meantime is not standing wholly aloof, but is keenly aware of the wisdom of placing its trust only in its own national forces. Belgium is a small nation, but nevertheless declares it will not budge an inch for any aggressor. This explains why Belgium recently took its military precautions and had its entire military defense system in the frontier region diligently inspected, while the organization of the protection of the civil population against air attacks is being completed with the speed and thoroughness that the international situation demands.

This determination is evident in various respects. King Leopold in a message to the Belgian Union of Journalists has declared that in present circumstances it is the duty of the national press to promote national unity.

Gen. Henri Denis, then Minister of Defense, recently pointed in the same direction when he declared that free nations should depend only upon themselves rather than upon friends.

In line with this policy, the Statute Book recently announced the establishment of a permanent Interdepartmental Mobilization Committee for the organization of mobilization services in the Departments for Economics, Agriculture, Home Affairs and Labor. This Committee, formed by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense and the Minister of Economic Affairs, is to decree and co-ordinate all measures necessary for the mobilization of the country and the protection of the population in time of war.

Watches World Events

Belgium has followed recent international developments with a certain degree of concern. It has been declared that Germany in 1936 virtually gave up all its claims on the ex-German territory which was added to Belgium in 1919, in exchange for Belgium's policy of independence and its breaking up of the Franco-Belgian military pact.

But now a great number of the 60,000 people in the ex-German Cantons are carrying on a vigorous action for "return to the fatherland." During the recent election campaign the "Heimattreue Front" (Patriotic front) organized an electioneering meeting, where one of the orators expressed the hope that Eupen, Malmedy and Sankt Vith would soon follow the example of the other regions separated from Germany and would also return to the great German Fatherland. An admonition from the Bishop of Liège, which was read from the pulpit in all churches in the ex-German Cantons, in which the Bishop warned against the dangers of racialism, evoked demonstrations of protest in a number of churches.

It is clear that in these circumstances and in the light of recent events, the Belgian Government is watching closely the development of the international situation and is prepared for any eventuality in the vicinity of its national frontiers.

Dr. Frank Deplores Roosevelt's Talk

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, head of a Republican committee drafting a program for next year's Presidential campaign, says his party's foreign affairs platform "probably will be different from the Democratic foreign policy."

The Chicago politician, interviewed here April 10, made this prediction after deploring President Roosevelt's statement he would return to Warm Springs, Ga., next fall, "if we don't have a war."

"At the moment," said Dr. Frank, "I can see no reason why we should become involved in a war."

He observed Republicans had been getting "political breaks" and their chances for electing a President looked "very good."

Dr. Frank said it was impossible to "tell anything about candidates at this stage," but predicted "adequate material for good leadership" would be at hand when the time came to pick a Presidential nominee.

"Sitting tight and playing the 'breaks'" will not be enough to insure a G. O. P. victory, Dr. Frank emphasized.

"It is very important for the party to go into the 1940 campaign with a well-worked-out program to attack the few fundamental problems now holding the country in a state of paralysis."

Married Couples Barred From Alabama Pay Roll

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Gov. Frank Dixon banned all husband-wife teams from Alabama's State pay rolls April 10 but took no sides in the married-women-working controversy.

Governor Dixon explained that if a man and his wife both were competent it would be up to them to decide which should resign.

Communists Loyal to China Without Demanding Offices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Repeated allegations by Japan that China's Nationalist Government is Communist-dominated has brought emphatic assertion to the contrary from Chungking. Available facts, including first-hand observations of many visitors, point to the accuracy of the Chinese attitude.

Only one Communist leader is in the Government. He is Chou En-lai, Vice-Minister of the Political Affairs Department of the National Military Council. The Minister is Gen. Chen Chen, one of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's ablest and most trusted commanders. Aside from General Chou the Communists are unrepresented and they seem to have no objection to this state of affairs.

It may be suggested that the Reds have some secret control, but nothing has been brought forward to substantiate any such declaration. On the contrary, the Kuomintang hangs tightly to its preeminent position—and there are no Communists in the Kuomintang because the latter refused a Communist proposal to allow Communist members to join the Kuomintang. It had been rumored that Communists would be included in the National Defense Supreme Council, but this is a body under direction of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Communists are debarred by the same regulation that keeps them out of the ruling party.

As a matter of fact, although the Communists and their Eighth Route Army have achieved much publicity, their attention has been fastened on their own problems of subsistence and fighting strength. What they want is a firm United Front for the common end, and supplies for themselves, and they have not been signally successful in the latter.

Communism is a traditional Japanese bogy and often when the Japanese say "communism" they actually mean "Soviet Russia." Even here, the part Russia has directly taken in the China hostilities is minor—thus far. As the fight goes on this may change, but meanwhile General Chiang has continued to try for more active help from the United States and Great Britain.

With regard to local governments, however, the situation changes somewhat, reflecting the conditions in each specific area.

The Chinese Communist party was recently the target of an attack by Chang Chun-mai, a leader of the Kuomintang. Mr. Chang complained that the Communists make their own appointments and collect their own taxes, and inquired with some bitterness as to what would happen if every political party in China were to do such things.

As a matter of fact the only political parties worth the name are the Kuomintang and the Communists—the latter being essentially Socialists in practice. The Communists admit the Sovereignty of the National Government but carry on in areas accustomed to them.

The Reds have abstained from political activity since formation of the United Front. Yet observers who have visited many of the more remote areas report that in the Communist-controlled sections there has grown up a fidelity to the local Governments that often surpasses that enjoyed by the Kuomintang under comparable conditions.

Finnish Envoy Visits White House Twice in Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The new Minister of Finland, Dr. Hjalmar J. Procope, is having a busy time introducing important countrymen to the Capital and the President.

He made two trips to the White House, April 10, once to have Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt make the first contribution to a fund for the United States team to the Olympic Games to be held in Finland in 1940; the second time to introduce Mrs. Elsa Heporauta, Finnish novelist, who presented a reproduction of a tenth century gold necklace to Mrs. Roosevelt as a token of esteem from Finnish women.

Mrs. Heporauta is chairman of the Kaleva Memorial Emblem Association, an organization of women working for revival of early Finnish culture.

Progress Dooms Last Farm In District of Columbia

WASHINGTON (AP)—The last farm in the District of Columbia is doomed. George Lindner, who has grown vegetables on it for 52 years, was informed he must move to make way for the opening of a new road. The farm has been operated by Mr. Lindner's family for 77 years.

Shanghai Doctor Slain

SHANGHAI (AP)—Dr. S. T. Shia, physician employed by the Japanese-sponsored Shanghai Municipal Administration, was slain April 11 by gunmen who escaped.

Honey: Bee Line to Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Children of the Senior Council School at Market Rasen, a small town in Lincolnshire, recently took to keeping bees; but it begins to look as though the bees soon will be keeping the children.

In fact so well have both done that they might give a spelling bee hints on how to spell money. For the children, who run their enterprise on the lines of a joint stock company, with a capital of £10, subscribed by themselves in one-shilling shares, have just declared their maiden dividend—of 33⅓ per cent.

It must not be imagined, however, that money for honey is here also "money for jam"; because it is plain from a statement by the secretary that subscribers are pretty nearly as busy as the bees. The boys look after the hives; but to make sure there should be no sting there for the girls, the latter are given the tasks of straining the honey, putting it into jars, and making the syrup on which the bees are fed in winter. Nor must the activities of the board of directors be forgotten; for success is largely due to the manner in which the three girls and two boys who compose it has organized the proceedings.

The original holders, from the capitalist who has 10s. invested in the company down to holders of single shares, have reason to congratulate themselves on the courage and foresight that enabled them to get in "on the ground floor"; for, as a result of the declared dividend, shares are in great demand, and there is every prospect the bees will continue to make things hum.

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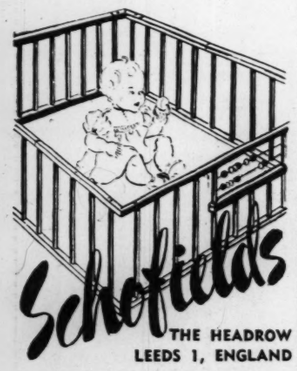

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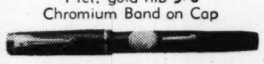

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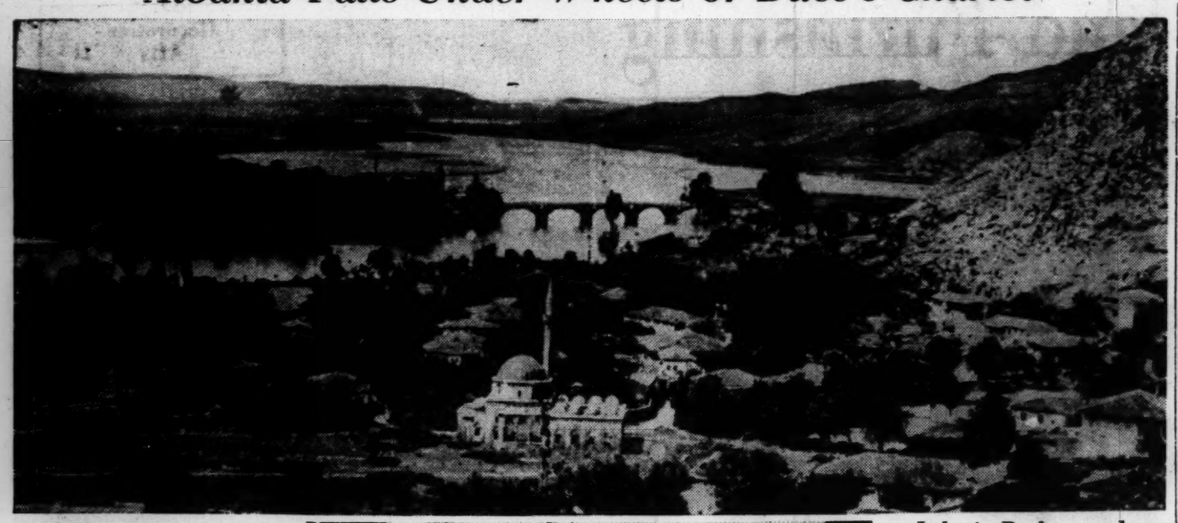
Albania Falls Under Wheels of Duce's Chariot



Picturesque Scutari Lake in Background

Wide World

Incidents of Italian Occupation

Center—The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, pictured with Staff officers and Albanians at the Capital, Tirana, after the Count's flight from Italy to start new regime. Lower—Albanian and son. Men of this type tried to resist the Italian expeditionary force.

New Jersey Fails To End Deadlock On Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 11—Open floor voting in the Assembly early today failed to break the deadlock over relief financing and the Legislature recessed until next week without progress toward a solution of the problem.

The attempt to place Legislators on record as supporting or opposing various financing proposals which have been before the Legislature for weeks succeeded only in demonstrating immovable opposition among the Essex-Bergen economy bloc to either new taxes or bonds.

Last-minute shifts of strategy also complicated the picture and disclosed the Democratic minority opposing any proposal which did not set up $18,000,000 as the State relief share this year. The minority had been counted on by the Republican majority to give votes for a compromise program which would produce a State share of $12,000,000.

House Speaker Herbert J. Pascoe (R) of Union, who indulged in bitter personal exchanges with Assemblyman Oscar R. Wilensky (R) of Passaic, after attempting to keep personalities out of the debates, decided to end the session about 1:15 a. m. after defeat of three economy proposals. These included an $8,300,000 highway fund diversion bill, defeated by a vote of 17 to 42; a $4,000,000 diversion measure, lost by 21 to 37, and a $2,000,000 teachers' loan bill, tabled without final action by 35 to 23.

The sole accomplishment was enactment by both Houses of a measure to provide a relief investigation.

The Essex-Bergen faction hung their opposition to taxes and bonds on support of Republican platform pledges against such forms of financing. Mr. Pascoe was convinced at the end of the session that their attitude would not change and that any compromise program would be enacted only with support of the Democratic minority. He was hopeful a break would come next week.

Prior to the relief financing fight, both Senate and House passed the resolution of Senator Homer C. Heinkin (R) of Essex, providing for investigation of State and municipal relief administration. The measure authorizes the standing Relief Committees of the Senate and House to supervise the inquiry to be made by expert investigators and requires the signature of Gov. A. Harry Moore.

Barter

(Continued from Page 1)

Netherlands which are the major producers of tin, rubber, and other strategic raw materials.

Changed to Barter Basis

The desire here to obtain reserves of such materials is already exemplified by a bill pending in Congress authorizing a $40,000,000 procurement program. The new proposal transfers this plan from a cash to the barter basis. Instead of being achieved by open market purchases it would be done by straight barter.

The damage inherent in such a plan to the free trade concept lies in the fact that in any such barter deal the theoretic prices involved are fixed by negotiation, not by the price factors involved in normal trade.

Senator Byrnes proposes to minimize this impingement on free trade by providing that the commodities obtained in exchange shall be kept in military reserve and never be thrown on the open market in competition with the goods involved in open trade. However, it means that the Government itself would obtain rubber and tin by a means extraneous to normal trade and therefore to the trade agreement concept.

It would be essentially a war-preparedness measure and as such it discloses strikingly the trend of thinking here in Washington from peace to war premises.

Kibitzers Get Help

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Tall people have been watching a new State garage going up at the civic center, but the surrounding fence was just too high for short people.

So F. O. Jacobson, official in charge—six feet two himself—had holes bored in the fence. They are marked:

"For the convenience of short sidewalk superintendents."

Bombay Takes Lead in Move To Curtail Drinking in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—A bold step toward enforcement of the Bombay Congress Government's prohibition policy was announced by A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, when he presented the budget in the Provincial Legislative Assembly recently.

The Provincial Government has decided to make Bombay City and suburbs a prohibited area from Aug. 1 next. The Ahmedabad "dry area" experiment is to be extended and converted into a total prohibited area, liquor permits being confined to Europeans only. These and other prohibition measures in the districts are expected to result in a loss of Rs. 15,500,000 (about $500,000) in excise revenue in one year.

None Opposed Ideal

In Assembly debates it is significant that no Indian speaker expressed himself against the ideal of prohibition. Even representatives of the drink trade, who took it upon themselves to demonstrate outside the Assembly Chamber, seemed to have pleaded for no more than a greater opportunity for adjustment with a longer transition period.

For though all were agreed that drink was evil, not all were prepared to accept a decision that prohibition should be carried out at so great a cost.

In allowing the system of permits to the European community, the Bombay Government made a concession to the fact that European society has not a teetotal tradition behind it as Indian society has. The European representative, Mr. Bramble, made a not unsympathetic speech concluding with the assurance that his community would, sooner or later "obey the law if prohibition is enforced."

Bombay Policy

The Bombay policy seeks to introduce the reform first in cities where public opinion on drink is obscured by a variety of interests rather than in the villages and rural areas where the force of social opinion is strongly on the side of prohibition.

The Madras Provincial Government is moving more cautiously. Prohibition will be in force in four districts from August, covering about one fifth of the area of the Province. The annual loss of revenue in a full year on account of prohibition is expected to be Rs. 6,500,000, or one sixth of its excise revenue permanently.

Six other Congress Governments are planning a further spread of prohibition in their respective Provinces but none is contemplating anything so spectacular as the scheme of the Bombay Government.

High Tribute Given To Illinois Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate paid honor to the memory of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic "whip," who passed on April 10, and arranged to give him a state funeral—its highest last tribute.

The service will be held in the Senate Chamber Wednesday, attended by President Roosevelt, the Supreme Court, the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps as well as the Senate. All Legislative business was laid aside until afterward.

In a brief session, the Senate heard three Senators—Lucas of Illinois, and the Majority and Minority leaders, Barkley of Kentucky and McNary of Oregon—praise Senator Lewis and then adjourned in respect to his memory.

Illinois to Elect Successor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Gov. Henry Horner returned to the capital April 10 after an absence of more than four months and announced he would not make an immediate appointment of a successor to Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.

The senatorial appointee will serve until November, 1940, when Illinois will elect a senator for the last two years of Lewis' unexpired term.

Childhood

(Continued from Page 1)

ually dulls his spirit of adventure and his natural eagerness to learn, until he loses those very qualities of active independent thinking and intelligent evaluation of action which a democracy demands.

More Home Responsibility

Moreover, in the home, the child needs to be encouraged to take more responsibility. His parents need to teach him by actually living with him, and by sharing their thinking with him, in solving home problems, he added.

Democracy implies respect of the individual, and in education this can be interpreted to mean adult consideration of the child's own pattern for growing and learning. Those who aim to guide intelligently the social development of children must seek to understand how children grow and under what conditions they most eagerly learn, the delegates were told. Into such a picture inevitably enters the school that is planned to serve children, and this is modern education.

Among the factors of child growth discussed was that of acquiring ability to meet conflict; for example, that between the child's desires and those of his parents. It is the job of home and school to teach the child to make adjustments that are satisfactory to him while he yet considers with equal respect the rights of others. This was cited as a foundation stone of democratic living.

Respect for authority based on understanding, not force, is another essential job of teaching belonging to both home and school, Dr. McSwain pointed out. The child must further be helped to win a sense of growing achievement, to do creative thinking, and to put his thinking into action.

Genuine Democracy Rare

There is relatively little genuine democracy practiced in American schools, it was charged. On the one hand, teachers, it was said, are considered servants of the State and too often limited in their freedom to deviate in any particular from some rigid teaching plan imposed from above.

Parents, Dr. McSwain said, on the other hand, have limited their interest in the schools to Johnnie's grade in arithmetic, or whether he will be promoted. It is more important for both that both home and school be concerned with educational realities such as whether Johnnie is learning to keep steady; to work well with others; to be more observant of his environment; to think creatively; to see beauty, and to carry thought through into action.

Democracy, however, implies equal opportunity, and throughout the United States there are areas in which children are without adequate educational opportunities, he pointed out.

Education and Democracy

"As we try to apply the ideals of democracy that we so glibly talk about," he said, "we should strive, then, to offer equal, but not necessarily identical, educational opportunities to each child irrespective of race or creed.

"The status of democracy now, and in the future, rests both with the adults and the children. As adults live democracy in the home and in the school, they will help children to understand the uniqueness of democracy, and to make it possible for boys and girls to develop the urge to so think and act, that the democratic way of life will reveal its superiority over those forms of social government which subject individuals to the will of the State."

Nearly 15,000 registered for the five-day convention, representing every State and several foreign countries.

Addresses of welcome at the evening session were delivered by William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta, by Jere Wells, Superintendent of Schools, Fulton County; by Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta Superintendent of Schools, and by Miss Jennie Wahlert, President of the Association for Childhood Education.

Roycrofters of East Aurora Sold to Farm Publisher

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Judge John Knight approved sale of the Roycrofters, incorporated arts and crafts colony of the late Elbert Hubbard at East Aurora, N. Y., April 10, to Samuel R. Guard, Spencer, Ind., farm magazine publisher.

He said the East Aurora plant would produce "fine printing and beautiful books." The price was $80,000.

The Roycrofters also operated metal crafts and furniture shops, but Mr. Guard said he would concentrate at present on the printing and bookbinding business.

Saskatchewan Tries to Make Justice Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Reduction of cost of litigation in Saskatchewan one-third to one-half is the objective of a six-man committee of Saskatchewan judges and lawyers now at work revising Court rules, the first such changes undertaken since 1921.

The Province hopes this committee, headed by Mr. Justice P. H. Gordon, of the Saskatchewan Appeal Court, will achieve a substantial reduction in court costs, and in the costs of appeals.

The reduction, it is believed, will enable a greater access to the courts for the people of the Province.

The committee will also undertake to establish rules for free legal service for indigent persons as proposed by the Saskatchewan Bar Association.

World Crisis Cancels St. Louis Air Races

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis International Air Races scheduled to be held at the Lambert-St. Louis Field, May 29-31, were called off April 10 because of the "present international situation."

Thomas N. Dysart, President of the Chamber of Commerce, which was sponsoring the event, said the Committee in charge decided that "in view of the present international situation the presence of Army and Navy flying units could not be guaranteed." The last races were held here in 1937.

Railroads to Display 'Wares' at N. Y. Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—For the first time in world fair history, the railroads have pooled their efforts and resources and will present visitors to the New York fair with a giant demonstration of railway transportation at a cost from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The program for the exhibit contains three entertainment features—"Railroads on Parade," a pageant of transport development in American history; "Railroads at Work," presenting in miniature the complete operation of a modern railroad system, and "Railroads in Building," an animated cyclorama demonstrating the actual construction of railroads and railroad equipment.

Featured at the railroad exhibit will be some of the leading trains of here and abroad. Among the foreign trains on view will be Britain's Coronation Scot; one from France; a de luxe electric train from Italy; two huge Soviet locomotives and two from Canada.

⁂

Whatever opinions may exist concerning the leaning of the famous Tower of Pisa, the Tower was built leaning and has not wavered a fraction of an inch in the 600 years since it was finished according to historians at the University of Pisa.

⁂

Travelers making the San Francisco-Los Angeles coast line run are going to have added comfort and speed to the journey within the year when two additional 14-car Daylight streamliners are expected to go into service. The Southern Pacific Railroad has placed the order for these trains with the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company. The new trains, exclusive of locomotives, will cost approximately $1,000,000 each.

⁂

Visitors to the Banff-Lake Louise district of the Canadian Rockies during the coming summer will be able to traverse rugged mountain country hitherto inaccessible to the ordinary tourist, and now made available by virtue of the Columbia Icefields Highway and the motor service provided by the Brewster Transport Company of Banff, daily during July and August.

⁂

A "World's Fair Cruise Tour" has been inaugurated by the Colonial Steamship Line. The Cruise Tour, which is being offered at an overall price of $21.00, includes return passage aboard the Line's Arrow or Comet, with stateroom accommodations and meals; two full days at the New York World's Fair; overnight accommodations in New York; a sight-seeing tour of New York; and the choice of a tour of the National Broadcasting Company Studios at Radio City or admission to Rockefeller Center Observation Roof. Colonial Line boats sail daily from Providence, R. I.

⁂

Anchorage space for 20 ocean liners has been found in the harbors at Helsinki, Finland, to help accommodate the 100,000 visitors who will attend the XIIth Olympic Games in 1940.

⁂

A series of 32 cruises is to be operated during this year's run of the New York World's Fair by the Cunard White Star. With one or two exceptions these will be short cruises, being suited to people with limited time. During the Fair season Cunard will operate 195 sailings from Europe to America. Sixty will come to New York and 45 will sail up the St. Lawrence.

⁂

Summer can't be far off! For, from the office of the Canadian National Railroad, operators of numerous summer hotels and resorts, comes word of opening dates. Jasper Park Lodge at Jasper, Alta., opens June 3; Minaki Lodge, at the north end of the Lake of the Woods area of Ontario, opens June 29; and Pictou, Nova Scotia, opens June 23.

⁂

Fifteen hundred trees have been received in Monterrey, Mexico, for planting along the Pan-American highway, which runs from Laredo to Mexico City, and is being extended south to Mexico toward Oaxaca.

⁂

There are more than 3,100 miles of mountain roads in the Swiss Jura and the Alps, including the famous passes which are used in summer by innumerable cars and are equipped with SOS telephone call-boxes, water service stations, and other needs required by motorists.

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Medical Bills Signed

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Gov. Ralph L. Carr signed a bill April 10 requiring Colorado doctors to take blood tests of prospective mothers under their care to determine whether syphilis or other venereal diseases are present. Its purpose is to permit early treatment of infants. The Governor also signed a bill requiring pre-marriage medical examinations.

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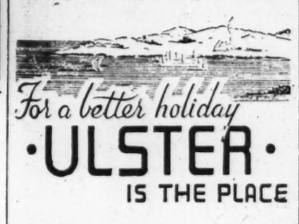

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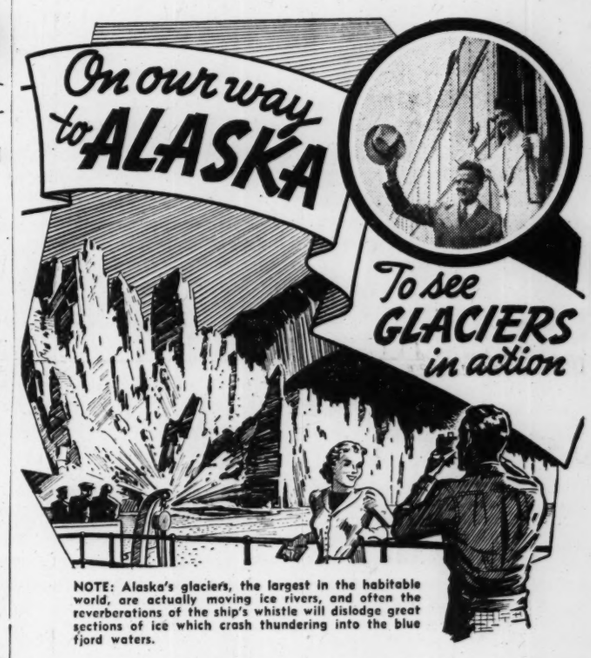

NOTE: Alaska's glaciers, the largest in the habitable world, are actually moving ice rivers, and often the reverberations of the ship's whistle will dislodge great sections of ice which crash thundering into the blue fjord waters.

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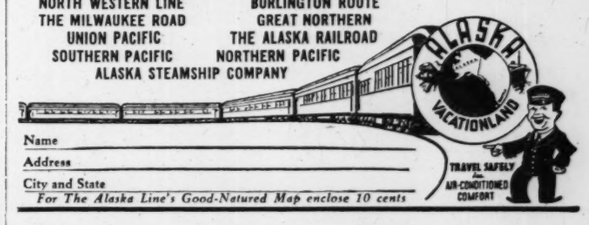

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Antiques
Architecture

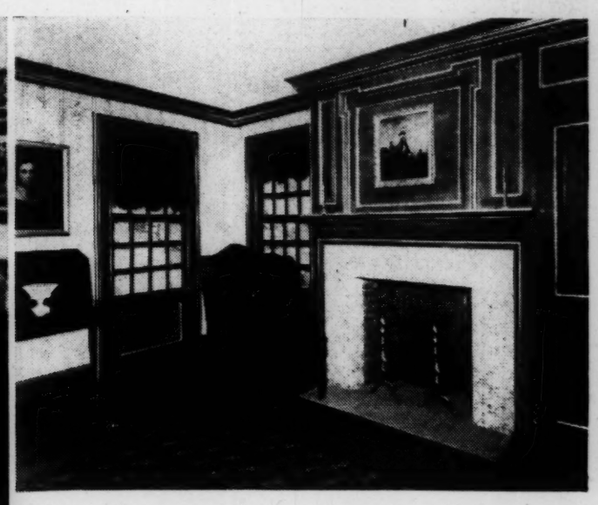
Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Bedroom in the New York Historical Society, with mantel and paneling from the Beekman Mansion on East 51st Street, British headquarters in the Revolutionary War. The paneling and mantel are in two soft shades of sage-green and old pewter decorates the shelf. The coverlet is a hand-woven blue cotton and the India print above the bed is in a tree-of-life design, in delicate pinks. The side chairs are painted and the arm chairs are upholstered with embroidery.

Folk Art Gallery in the New York Historical Society. All the Furniture is from the 1700's, but the "Spatter" and "Gaudy Dutch Ware" in the corner cupboard dates in the 1800's when it was made in Staffordshire. From left to right: New York pine cupboard; Pennsylvania painted cupboard; schoolmaster's desk; Connecticut scrolled corner cupboard; paneled chest. Center: Hutch table of pine and braced-back Windsor chairs. On walls, folk art paintings. Pewter and earthenware accessories.



Room which reproduces the style of the Beekman Mansion of 1760's in Turtle Bay (East 51st Street) and uses the original mantel and paneling. The paneling throughout is dark blue, almost as bright as "royal-blue." All grooves are painted in lustrous gold, with fine effect. Window curtains match the paneling, and so does the wing chair, upholstered in brocade. The Dutch tiles in the chimney breast and the wall paper introduce cream color, light blue and green. Beyond the windows is visible a painted panorama of the East River.

Folk Art in Fresh Display

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Why do we find special delight in folk arts? Not only or chiefly for the reason that they furnish us with records of past periods, but because they stir our emotions as spontaneous expressions of individual convictions and community customs, and are not frozen into patterns laid down by conventions.

In the new Folk Art Gallery in the New York Historical Society, recently reopened, we find collections of American furniture, textiles, pottery, glass, wood sculpture and paintings, assembled by Elie Nadelman. In many instances they were arranged by him in groups, or what he more accurately terms "pictures," that recreate the environment out of which they sprang. The emotional content of the various objects is impressive, for these seem to keep repeating, as a message to us from their craftsmen, "I spoke as I felt."

In order to enjoy it as a monument of civic pride, let us stand in front of the colossal wooden figure of a fire company chief, whose arms are swept upward in a splendid rhythm to support the trumpet with which he is summoning his volunteers. In our early days as a nation fire companies were aristocratic institutions and composed of leading citizens who took pride in their equipment and personnel. Nevertheless, it is a surprise to discover that the cases for the condensors on their engines were frequently painted. Here are displayed a number of them which handsomely depict allegories and historical events.

Versatile in Media

Numerous primitive portraits show great sensitiveness of line and independence in the choice of media, passing from water colors to pastels or oils according as the artist felt he could best gain the effect he sought. Humor often characterizes the scenes portrayed, as that of a Boston street, through which is passing that old-fashioned vehicle called a buckboard, driven by Uncle Sam and drawn by an amiable pig.

Evidence that the folk arts of America maintained a particular freedom, accosts us on all sides. Life was so swift on this continent that they could not become fixed and static. Moreover, they were fed by the traditions of many countries — traditions which at once became modified by the new environment. So they possessed a variety, a fluidity, a richness exceeding the primitive arts of other countries, which, in their turn, arrived at greater technical perfection in some fields.

Pennsylvania received a rich heritage from the Germans of the Rhine and of Switzerland. Their painted furniture and illuminated birth and baptism certificates are thoroughly incorporated into American lore. Less well known are their cake and butter molds, carved with almst incredible intricacy, of which there is here a large collection from the 1700's and 1800's. Their plaster ornaments represent buildings, domestic animals, birds, baskets of fruit and phantasies. The Spatter and Gaudy Dutch Ware, made in Staffordshire for export to the United States, influenced American textile and pottery decoration, and even water color paintings. French and Spanish traditions seeped up into Vermont and gave a bent to the vigorous pottery of Bennington, which in turn grew away from foreign inspiration and developed a strongly nationalistic flavor.

New York wrote its signature on some robust pieces of slip-decorated pottery and incised stoneware. A sturdy batter jug is engraved with the motto. "New York, February 17, 1798. Flowered by William Crolius." In 1801 one J. Remmy, of Manhattan Wells, N. Y., signed his name to a piece and added the slogan of his political faith, "Liberty Forever!"

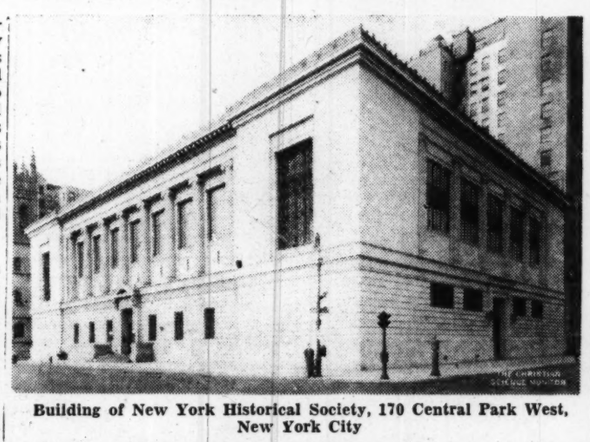
American glass has always occupied a unique and distinguished position and is well, though not completely, represented in one large case. Unusual among these examples is a group of horses which in treatment are similar to modern stylized figures in blown glass. In fact, they were modeled freehand from ductile masses when the material was hot. Freehand work is characteristic throughout of American folk arts.

The gallery of textiles is dominated by a large quilt in appliqué which hangs on the end wall. The pattern was known as "Look No Farther," and consists of five large geometric figures arranged in columns; in this case they are in a bright, clear red against a white, quilted ground. A patchwork coverlet of great beauty shows the "Star of Bethlehem," in tone-on-tone of pink. Woven fabrics are displayed in a "picture" of an interior, containing a huge loom, a tall yarn frame, linen presses, sewing utensils, a cradle, a high chair, side chairs and rockers.

Our photograph indicates the dignity, the fine proportions, beautiful paneling and attractive decoration of much early American cabinet work. Such pieces were made with a respect for function not exceeded by the modern school. Despite usage, these are today still staunch, and in their primitive way are beautiful. A large collection of dolls' furniture carries into an ornate period when exotic woods suggested inlays and intricate construction made sophisticated finishes logical.

Local Collections Urged

Mr. Nadelman reminded the writer that despite the abundance of American folk arts available, owing largely to the dispersal of private collections coincident with diminishing incomes, this country lacks public collections such as exist in European countries and localities. He hopes that the galleries in the New York Historical Society will suggest to communities, small and large, throughout the United States, the importance of assembling such material where it will be safe and available for study. Primitive American art expresses a way of life and thought which can never be revived. Still, it remains articulate and can interpret to future generations not only a vanished past but much which will continue to seethe in the thoughts and customs of mankind, giving direction also to their thought and their art.



Building of New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City

American Indians' Painting

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The designs and colors in which primitive or remote people decorated their clothing and other possessions, hold peculiar interest and significance for those who seek to understand native motives and manners. Present day Americans have at hand, in the work of Indian tribes of their country, an amount and quality of aboriginal artistic material of richness and diversity, derived from regions which include the entire country.

Although the large numbers who once lived here before Columbus came have been reduced to remnants of a few tribes, many of their traditions and arts survive in part, to invite, and perhaps to engross, the attention. A result of studies in this field is the book, Plains Indian Painting, by John Canfield Ewers, published by Stanford University Press at $4.50 to the trade; $3.50, educational price.

Paintings on Hide Robes

Chief subjects considered are the tanned and decorated buffalo hides which made the natives' principal piece of clothing, adults wearing whole skins of cows killed for food while calf skins supplied children. Skillfully cured to be soft and flexible, with the hair on, the inner side was painted in either geometrical forms or else with figures of animals and men, but not in both ways in the same case. Figure work was used in recording wearers' exploits, and these must be fact, not fancy. The skin was worn with the head portion over the left shoulder and the fur inside, when weather was cold.

From his studies of examples from 18 tribes of the Plains States, the author has found that nearly the entire number could be placed in one of five design classes, and two thirds the number in two geometrical classes. Five or more colors were sometimes used on the same hide, brown, yellow, blue, red and green found on a typical example, as well as black.

All these were earth pigments, mixed with a glue-like liquid made from scrapings from the flesh side of a buffalo skin, before tanning. The liquid, or binder, by itself served as a varnish over applied colors, and preserved the white of the hide when applied directly to it. In the latter case, it might become in effect a white element of a design.

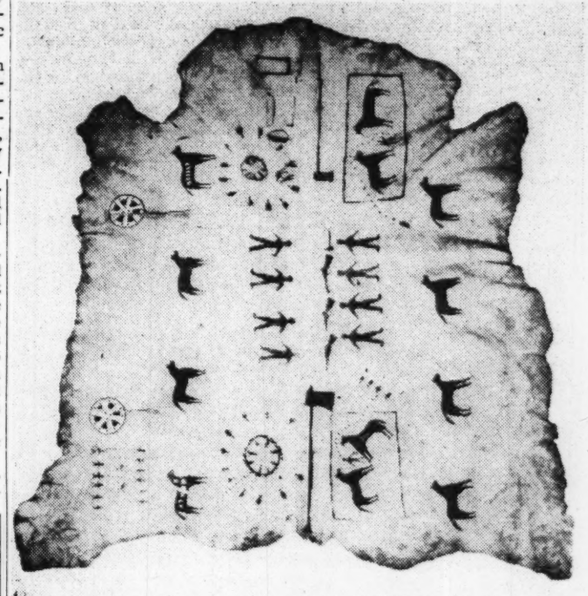
How the Artist Works

The description of actual painting as done by an aged Indian woman 25 years ago, is believed to be that of the traditional method, practiced for many generations. No brush was used, the pattern being outlined on the soft skin with a sharpened stick and the color rubbed in with a wedge shaped piece of bone selected for its porous nature. This is a brief outline of the process, omitting interesting details.

The author gives much attention to design character, and the book has many excellent black-and-white illustrations, with one in color. But he omits stating the colors of the designs on the skins shown, which will raise regrets of those readers who wish to learn of this artistically important essential.

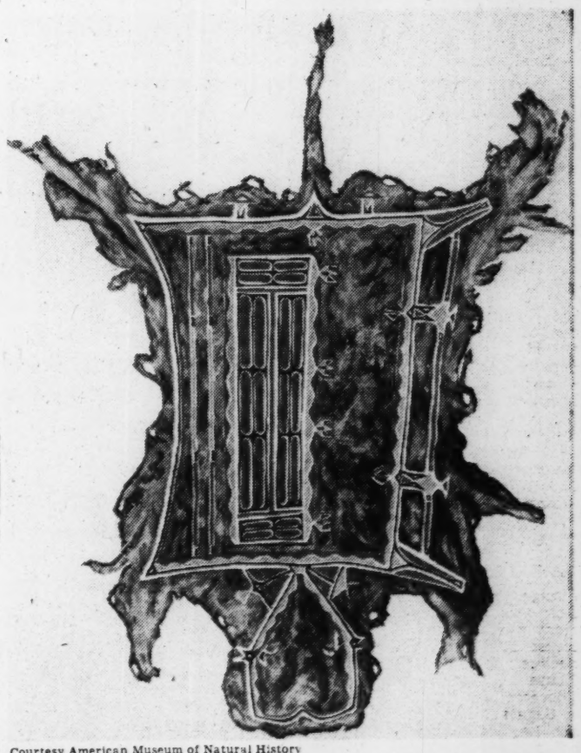
Those who would discover symbolism in these Indian designs are given little encouragement here, though one interpretation is quoted.

Even this seems so precise and labored as to appear fictitious, and makes one more ready to apply in this case the conclusions relating to Indian baskets patterns printed on this page some months ago. This is, that the most eminent authorities believe there is rarely any symbolism or significance, religious or otherwise, in such cases. Rather, that the decorative designs are tribal habits of space-filling, varied by individual taste or fancy.



From "Plains Indian Painting," Stanford University Press. Courtesy Canadian National Museum

Tanned and painted by an American Indian, these figures record, in ideographs, heroic episodes in the career of an aged warrior. These may be readily understood by natives but need interpretation for white men.



Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

The work of an Indian of the Crow tribe, Montana, the basic geometrical design here is the one most frequently found in Indian paintings on skins. The colors used with brilliant effect are, chiefly red, with white, blue and yellow.

A New Train's Colors

"The City of Los Angeles," Diesel-electric, streamlined train, is painted a brilliant yellow with a brown trim. The fact that no joinings are apparent in the structure of this 17-car train gives it the appearance of a huge caterpillar. The interior is decorated throughout in pastel shades of pink, blue and yellow.

Articles About Antiques

Two articles that throw light on some intimate phases of American personalities of the late 1700's, of interest to collectors, appear in April Antiques magazine. One concerns the cabinet work of Eliphelet Chapin, cousin of the well-known Aaron Chapin of Windsor, Connecticut, and an apparent partner for nine or ten years. Written by Emily M. Davis, it contains the results of much research made in an endeavor to clarify the doubts about activities of the two men, and to identify the work of Eliphelet. Incidentally, the writer introduces many readable details of community life of the period.

Curious to know the reason for the picturing of a certain modest American home as decoration on English earthenware, Edith P. B. Hazlehurst searched for answer to the question, Who Is This Richard Jordan? She answers the question under the above title, stating first that he was an itinerant Quaker preacher, and drawing from his published journal enough to account for the Staffordshire recognition. This story, too, is alive with the details of contemporary episodes and personal incidents.

Coming Auctions in New York

Oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and bronzes, to be sold at American Art-Anderson Galleries the evening of April 12, have come from numerous owners, and are the work of outstanding English, French and American artists. These are chiefly of the 19th century, but the 20th is also represented, as is the 17th with a canvas by Ter Borch. Among drawings of note are two by Millet and three by Watteau, while others are by Wheatley, Zorn, Israels and Modigliani.

At the Parke-Bernet Galleries, the evening sale of April 13 is confined to etchings and engravings by old and modern masters. Included in over two hundred items are works by Bone, Cameron, Dürer, Haden, McBey, Meryon, Rembrandt, Whistler, Zorn, and others. The dozen Dürer prints are led by a fine impression of the rare "first state" of Adam and Eve, from the collection of Mortimer L. Schiff.

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It's a Sign of Spring!

Hats may come and hats may go, crowns rise and fall, but when spring's ahead on the calendar, the hat that's dear to the feminine heart is the latest version of a sailor. Given a few encouragingly sunny days and the women who read The Christian Science Monitor are pretty certain to be willing prospects for millinery shops that advertise in the Monitor.

The Last Rag Doll

Remember the muslin cut-out grandma sewed and stuffed for her little girl? This doll is 24" tall, with rosy cheeks and blue ribbons in her painted-on underwear. She was patented in 1900 (shown on foot) and probably existed 25 years earlier. We believe we have all that are now in existence. We call her Velva-Lee. Send for information on our other dolls, too.

Flat pattern, sought by collectors . . $2
Made up, stuffed with kapok $4

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Exemption for Christian Science Won in Texas

Differing points of view reconciled by friendly co-operation — Act is signed by O'Daniel.

By Paul O. Nafe
Daily Features Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — The long-sought exemption of Christian Science as a religion from the provisions of the Texas Medical Practice Act—which, when it came, came with astonishing suddenness—is being widely acclaimed as an example of what can be accomplished in legislative work when differing points of view are reconciled by means of friendly understanding and co-operation.

Two years ago a bill seeking to remove restrictive legislation affecting Christian Scientists had been referred to a Senate subcommittee for conciliation of legislative differences between the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association; but the hands of the legislative committee of the doctors had been firmly tied by vote at the 1936 convention of the Medical Association—as they had been tied for years previously—to the effect that no changes would be permitted in the Medical Practice Act during the ensuing year.

At its 1937 convention, the Medical Association took the first step by voting to permit consideration of any necessary changes in the Medical Practice Act; and a year later, at the convention in Galveston, it went the whole way by voting to accord the Christian Science denomination an exemption if it could be worked out in such a way that the public could still be protected from unauthorized and fraudulent so-called healers.

"No Charge" Clause Eliminated

After a long series of conferences, the exemption amendment of 1923, which contained the restrictive "no charge" clause relating to practitioners' fees, and which virtually nullified the exemption, was reworded so as to give to bona fide members of a church which provides for the healing of the sick by prayer only, full liberty to maintain offices for carrying out their strictly religious activities. The "no charge" clause was dropped.

With legislative differences between the medical fraternity and the Christian Scientists completely composed, the amendment was inserted at the 1939 session of the Legislature, in House Bill 148, which was quite broad in its coverage. It required, among other things, that a licensed doctor in Texas be a citizen of the United States (a protection against inadequately trained doctors from other countries), and proposing legislation affecting chiropractors, osteopaths, masseurs, house-to-house druggists, etc. So fair were the doctors toward the Christian Science exemption, however, that they volunteered to support a separate bill to be introduced by the Christian Scientists, the wording to be identical with the exemption amendment in the Medical Association bill (H. B. 148). And such a bill (House Bill 10 and Senate Bill 26) was introduced, and was unanimously reported out of committees—although it was not necessary for it to be brought to the floor for passage, so speedily and unanimously was the doctors' bill agreed upon.

Only One Dissenting Vote

Both House and Senate passed House Bill 148 with only one dissenting vote on March 9, and it became a law immediately upon being signed by Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel on March 14. Roy G. Watson, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Texas, commenting on the joint efforts to pass the measure, said:

"Since the introduction of the Medical Practice Act in 1907, the Christian Scientists have offered bills at practically every session of the Legislature designed to obtain an exemption. At last, in 1937, the bill as then introduced was, at the suggestion of Senator John S. Redditt, referred to a subcommittee with instructions to try to iron out the disagreement between the Texas Medical Association and the Christian Science denomination. A full agreement was not reached during that session of the Legislature; but the conferences between the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association were continued.

"A fine sense of harmony and co-operation was shown by the officers of the Association; and, finally, an exempting amendment was worked out which was acceptable both to the Texas Medical Association and to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Four Bills Introduced

"This year, for the first time in a number of years, the Medical Association was ready to introduce changes in the Medical Practice Act; and the exempting amendment was included as a part of House Bill 148, sponsored by the doctors. It was introduced in the House by Representative E. H. Thornton, Jr., and in the Senate, as Senate Bill 74, by Senator Vernon Lemens. However, since this bill had features which might be regarded as controversial to a number of groups, it seemed desirable to all concerned, for the Christian Scientists to introduce a separate bill containing only the exempting amendment. This bill was introduced in the House, as House Bill 10, by Representative Harold M. Hankamer of El Paso and in the Senate, as Senate Bill 26, by Senator John S. Redditt.

"The Medical Association adopted such a conciliatory attitude toward the various groups affected by their bill that by the time it reached the Governor for signature, it had no features objectionable to chiropractors, osteopaths, masseurs, house-to-house druggists, etc.

"We are grateful indeed to have been a party to such a harmonious and helpful piece of legislation; although chief credit must be given to the Medical Association for an exemplary exhibition of tolerance and friendship. The doctors of Texas are today our understanding friends."

Robert J. Long, Austin attorney and former member of the Legislature, has been serving for the last two years as legislative assistant to Mr. Watson, and has been of exceptional help in arranging the complete reconciliation of divergent views. In referring to the pleasant completion of an interesting task, he said:

"The result of this legislation makes Christian Scientists in Texas as free to worship and carry on healing work as they would be in any other State; and, in my estimation, their position has been strengthened. The student of this Act will observe at once that whereas only bona fide members of a church may maintain an office for the healing work, that church must have as a part of its tenets, principles, and teachings, the healing of the sick by prayer and without material means or methods.

"The fact that the 'offices' may be used only for the purpose of carrying out the principles, tenets, and teachings of the church is quite in accord with what is required of authorized and listed practitioners of Christian Science, who must limit their activity to strictly religious work. I might observe further that the provisions of this new exemption not only strengthen the position of legitimate Christian Science practitioners, but protect the public from the activities of unauthorized or false claimants to the name of practitioners—those, for example, who are not bona fide members of a church which includes healing the sick by prayer only, without material means, as a part of its principles, tenets, and teachings."

Dr. Taylor's Explanation

Dr. Holman Taylor of Fort Worth, secretary of the Texas Medical Association and editor of the Texas Medical Journal, was in Austin when the bill was signed. In explaining the position of the medical fraternity he said: "In 1907 the Texas Medical Association succeeded in passing the Medical Practice Act, a protective bit of legislation which in our opinion concerned only the practice of medicine, and not the practice of religion. We did not then, and do not now, desire to interfere in any way with the practice of religion. From the start, however, our Christian Science friends have thought our definition of the practice of medicine was too broad; and in 1923, contrary to our wishes, they sponsored an exempting amendment to the Medical Practice Act; but this was itself amended by the adoption of the 'no charge' clause.

"There are two methods for controlling drugless healers: one is by forbidding the making of a charge; the other, by forbidding the maintenance of an office. Since the 'no charge' clause seemed to interfere with the legitimate activities of authorized Christian Science practitioners, we have worked out an exemption which we hope will protect the public from charlatans without imposing restrictions on purely religious practice. We cannot exclude Christian Scientists from the Medical Practice Act by name, since the State Constitution forbids any legislation in favor of any church. The Christian Science denomination got into this Act by accident; and it is now definitely out of it.

"Whether the amendment as enacted will fully protect the public remains to be seen; but it was drafted in accordance with the expressed wishes of the delegates at the annual convention of the Texas Medical Association held in Galveston in May, 1938."

"Worthy of Consideration"

In the promotion of the harmonious solution of the legislative problem, no one was more helpful than Jeff L. Reese, legislative representative of the Texas Medical Association. He was frequently called upon to serve as intermediary, and his friendliness and co-operation always bore fruit. When asked for his views regarding the completed exemption, he said:

"The Christian Scientists of Texas have proved themselves worthy of, and have received from the Texas medical fraternity, every consideration; and, in turn, we are not unmindful of the support so freely given to the bill as a whole by individual Christian Scientists. I feel sure that with the continuation of this type of co-operation, our mutual interests will always be protected."

The following statements by Texas lawmakers who played important roles in the successful enactment of the legislation indicate the general feeling of enthusiasm and gratitude pervading the Legislature:

Lieut. Gov. Coke Stevenson, who has distinguished himself by twice serving as Speaker of the House: "As presiding officer of the Texas Senate, I was glad indeed to see House Bill 148 passed with such unanimity and rapidity. This bill has proved a fundamental which I have always maintained: If differing opinions can be reconciled before a bill reaches the floor of the Legislature, its prompt passage is assured. I congratulate everyone concerned in this exemplary piece of legislation."

R. Emmett Morse of Houston, Speaker of the House of Representatives: "I have been complimented on efforts to keep House Bill 148 alive during some rather troublous moments; but I believe that my record will show that I made no exception in this case. I am always glad to speed harmonious legislation. I was, of course, glad to see the passage of this bill, which represents the satisfactory and harmonious settlement of thirty-two years of legislative efforts."

Representative E. H. Thornton, Jr., of Galveston, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who introduced House Bill 148: "I am glad indeed to see the legislative differences between the doctors and the Christian Scientists so completely settled."

Senator Vernon Lemens of Glen Rose, chairman of the Senate State Institutions and Departments Committee, who introduced Senate Bill 74 (the Senate counterpart of House Bill 148): "Everyone in Texas will be glad to endorse this harmonious settlement of a long-standing question. I am glad to have been able to be of any help."

Representative Harold M. Hankamer of El Paso, chairman of the House Public Lands and Building Committee, who introduced House Bill 10 (the exempting amendment extracted without change in phraseology from House Bill 148): "I was happy to have the privilege of introducing this exemption bill. Since it was not necessary to have it come up for action, I was eager to do my share toward insuring the passage of House Bill 148."

Senator John S. Redditt of Lufkin, for four years chairmna of the Senate Finance Committee, who introduced Senate Bill 26 (the Senate counterpart of House Bill 10, the exempting amendment): "The Medical Association of Texas is to be congratulated on clarifying the State Medical Practice Act so that it applies strictly to the practice of medicine. I have been deeply interested in the efforts to obtain an exemption for legitimate Christian Science practitioners, and I am proud to have had a part in the passage of this history-making bill."

Representative Clayton Bray of Longview, who introduced an amendment to House Bill 148 on the floor of the House reading "except as to minors," but who later voted for the bill after this clause had been omitted in the Senate: "After adding my amendment, I realized that the wording was far too broad—that it might even restrict the home training of Christian Science young people. The verbiage was inexact, as my point was only to protect children from charlatans. Since I did not wish to hamper the passage of such an otherwise well-conceived piece of legislation, I cast my ballot in favor of the bill without my original amendment."

Representative Abe M. Mays of Atlanta, who was the only Representative to cast a dissenting vote on House Bill 148: "I hasten to assure you that my vote was not directed against the commendable exemption of legitimate religious activity from the Medical Practice Act. I have been voting consistently against any form of legislation designed to hinder in any way full and free competition in every line of activity."

Capitol News Photo Service, Austin, Texas

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel Signing House Bill No. 148 (March 14, 1939) by Which the Christian Science Denomination in Texas Was Completely Exempted From the Provisions of the Medical Practice Act

Standing, left to right: Senator John S. Redditt, who introduced Senate Bill No. 26; Senator Vernon Lemens, who introduced Senate Bill No. 74; Representative E. H. Thornton, Jr., who introduced House Bill No. 148; and Representative Harold M. Hankamer, who introduced House Bill No. 10.

To Cross America Keeping Promise

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A promise to her grandson, Buzzie Dall, will start Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt back to Seattle again on Saturday for his ninth birthday, April 19.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt returned only this week from Seattle where her daughter, Mrs. John (Anna Roosevelt) Boettiger, is recuperating after the birth of a new presidential grandson. Mrs. Roosevelt said she had always gone on the theory that adults should not break promises to children.

This will be rather an expensive promise, she told her press conference, adding that she would make four lectures on the way home to help pay for it.

Mrs. Roosevelt promised to make a birthday visit to young Curtis (Buzzie), son of Mrs. Boettiger by her first husband, Curtis Dall, more than a year ago, she said. When she made the trip earlier to be with Anna when John Roosevelt Boettiger, the new baby was born, Buzzie showed his keen disappointment.

"But you promised to be here on my birthday," she said he told her.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had to return to Hyde Park and Washington for this week but that she would go back to Seattle and keep her promise.

Drop and Pickup Mail Ordered On Airplane Route

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Only large cities of the United States fortunate enough to be on flying routes have received the full benefits of air mail speed; and it was but a question of time when smaller localities paying the same rates would begin to clamor for service.

The Post Office Department has been aware of this demand and has moved to meet it though aware that many communities could not afford to build facilities even for small planes. This caused the department to encourage schemes for delivery and collection of mail "on the fly," and accordingly it gave trial contracts last year to a Pennsylvania company, headed by Dr. Lytle S. Adams, to experiment with pickups.

As a consequence, the Post Office on May 14 will speed the handling of air mail in a number of places between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by a new "automatic pickup" system. Planes of All-American Aviation, Inc., a company headed by Richard du Pont, will swoop down on five towns provided with pickup facilities, drop mail, possibly by parachute, and carry away outbound bags by special grappling hooks. No landing will be necessary, and thus a seemingly insurmountable problem, air mail without airports, will be on the way to solution. In time, 23 other communities on the route will have facilities.

Aviation State Rights

Though Maine's Governor Barrows called it an invasion of State rights and Maine's Congressional delegation in Washington attempted to hold it up, the Civil Aeronautics Authority nevertheless approved the petition of Trans-Canada Air Lines to fly across northern Maine on its proposed route between Montreal and Moncton, N. B.

Air Line Shifts

Besides the ranch business, both cattle and dude, in which so many of its residents engage, the citizens of Cheyenne, Wyo., depend for their living to a great extent upon the two great transportation shops based in the town, the Union Pacific shops at one end, and the United Air Lines shops at the other. Bad news for Cheyenne's City fathers, because it means removing 500 families and a yearly pay roll of $1,000,000, but probably good news for most air line employees, was the announcement by W. A. Patterson, President of United, that within 18 months United's Cheyenne overhaul base is to be moved to the Pacific coast. Opinion seems to be that Los Angeles will get it.

Within the year, United is expected to move its base in Los Angeles from Union Air Terminal, which the company developed itself, to the new Municipal Airport.

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Los Angeles

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No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room
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SPECIAL WEEKLY and PERMANENT RATES
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Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily with bath. Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

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DOWN TOWN—TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $3.00 to $4.00 for ONE; $4.50 to $6.00 for TWO. Christian Science church in same block. Garage adjoins hotel.
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San Francisco's Only First Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

SAN FRANCISCO
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Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, one person; $4.50 to $6.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

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Most central location. Famous restaurants, theatres and shops in immediate vicinity.
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Rooms with bath, 2.00—2.50
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The Home Forum

A Matter of No Importance

THERE HAVE been times when I almost wished the fire buckets had descended to some other branch of the family.

When the expressman first brought them, we welcomed them with pride and delight, and I could hardly endure the patience with which Optimus unpacked layer after layer of paper and excelsior.

They came out of their coverings intact—two leather buckets as hard and stiff as metal, painted red, and inscribed in large gold letters with the name of their original owner, the Fire Society, and the date.

* * *

In early times, Optimus explained, it was the custom for householders to form fire societies for mutual aid. At first these associations were small and exclusive, and admission to their limited membership was secured only after strict examination of a social nature and a lengthy probation. If a building occupied by any member of the society was in danger from fire, the other members were pledged to run immediately to protect it and its contents. To that end, each member had to keep in a convenient place in his house two leather buckets, two large canvas bags, and a bed-key. The buckets, obviously, were for pouring water on the fire; the bags were to be used to hold any small articles that might be salvaged from the flames. And the bed-key was for taking apart the bedsteads in the house; if anyone has seen that done, he knows that it is a laborious process.

Here, then, were the buckets, one of them in excellent condition, the other considerably battered, because some ancestor in the middle past had used it for watering his horse. The canvas bags were no more, the bed-key had disappeared, but here were the buckets that dozens of times in former days had been snatched from their pegs and carried to a fire.

With the buckets came another trophy, small and charming, and far rarer than the leather buckets. It is a replica about seven inches high, in solid silver, of Bunker Hill Monument. Near the top of the "Monument" extend two gracefully sloping arms from each of which hangs a miniature fire bucket, also in silver, engraved with the name of the man who was the original owner of the leather buckets, and an appropriate inscription indicating his twenty-five years of volunteer service.

As soon as the heirlooms were unpacked, we held a conference as to where we should put them. The conference has not yet been dissolved.

The trophy was easily disposed of. We placed it in an honorable position on the mantel and it has been there ever since. It is good-looking and unusual; it promotes conversation. We like to explain about it. It is good for holding keys, too. All sorts of keys; important ones, like the extra ignition key; historic keys of trunks long since disabled and houses we no longer inhabit; and pre-historic keys of which no man—or woman, either, which is something different—knows the source, origin, or true owner.

We are both proud of the fire buckets. Let there be no misunderstanding about that. We are. But they have become, to put it mildly, a source of domestic collisions, a *causa belli*.

From the first, Optimus has wanted the buckets hung in the front hall. "That's where they belonged," he declares, "right next the door, so you could grab them quickly when the fire alarm sounded." We did hang them in the front hall. There is a little simulated archway just inside the front door; and there, by means of picture hooks and wire, we suspended the buckets. Everyone who entered the doorway had to walk under them.

* * *

Imagine a caller entering and being urged to look and admire. She casts her eyes upward, and hurries in with obvious relief. About the buckets, she is non-committal. Repeatedly callers, from whom we have tried to elicit praise, have been reserved in their comments. Optimus, who was at first inclined to emphasize the subject, gradually dropped it. "It is strange that people don't seem to know about fire buckets," he said one day.

In time one of our franker friends admitted to me privately that she never stepped into our house without wanting to duck her head. There was something overpowering about the buckets, she felt. They were too large for the place; they hung too low. Something was not right.

This confirmed my own uneasy feeling that the buckets were out of place. They did not mean anything to me in that narrow modern hallway of no particular architectural type, with nothing early American about it. Yet they belonged to Optimus.

* * *

At spring-cleaning time, the buckets were taken down. I did not put them back, and they began a series of migrations. First they went to the so-called Office, where Optimus has his working materials and his most disreputable chair. No, that would not do, said he. Those antiques, those family treasures, were not to be hidden away upstairs in the Office.

So downstairs the buckets came to a little room that holds such as we have of antiques, and other things besides. It is known in the family as The Dump. Still, it has a tavern table. So why not the fire buckets? "But who will ever see them in there?" objected Optimus. "You might as well put them in the attic and be done with it."

At that we went into the matter systematically. We looked the whole house over and selected a place on the first landing of the stairway, a spot where the buckets would be visible, but not threatening. We planned to put up a couple of brackets, like those from which canary cages are sometimes suspended and hang the buckets from those. They would not only be safe, but would decorate a bare space.

Before we carried out the plan, someone happened to set the buckets at either side of the fireplace, each snuggled in a tiny niche. Someone else put the tongs and the poker in one bucket, and the long-handled hearthbrush in the other.

* * *

"They ought to hang," said Optimus. "And how could anybody use them to put out a fire, all cluttered with brushes and things?" Yet he did not seem hurt by this dispostion of them. They could at least be seen. In fact, they had a place of honor. Visitors began to say: "Where did you get those fine old fire buckets?"

They may go back to the hall. It is quite possible that, in a month or two, they will be seen hanging again over the passage from the front door. They *do* belong to Optimus and it *was* his ancestor.

For the present, the matter rests at a truce; but I cannot tell about tomorrow.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Mountain Brook

Hear! how a brooklet's muted gurgling blends
With the huge silence of the woods and peaks,
Till, to the lonely mind, its music speaks
In accents like a friend's!

There is a peace where streamlets lap their banks,
Rolling in long, low, liquid monotones,
While pines, above the pools and green-mossed stones,
Are reared in towered ranks.

Somehow the quiet seems the more profound
For plash of waters, ever falling, falling,
As though the heart of solitude were calling
From this thin ghost of sound.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ

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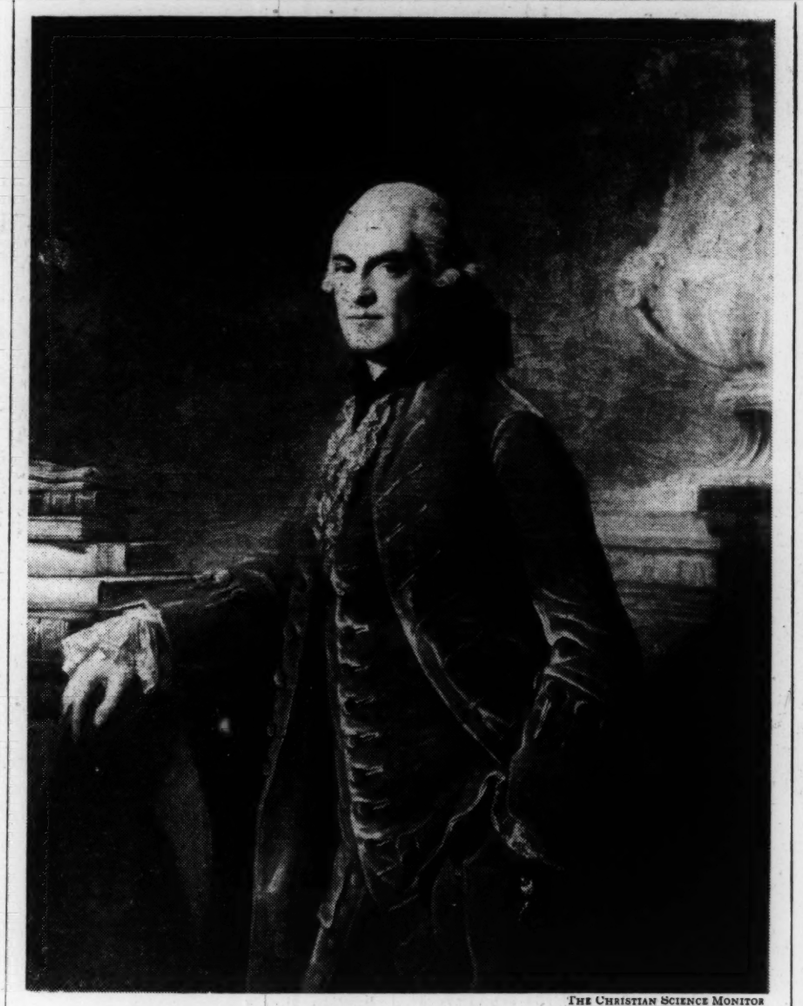

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SIXTH EARL OF COVENTRY: *A Portrait by Allan Ramsay*

FAMOUS ENOUGH in his lifetime to need several assistants in his London studio, Allan Ramsay is today less widely known and appreciated as a portrait painter than he deserves to be, though Horace Walpole, the great English art critic of the period, preferred some of Ramsay's portraits, especially those of women, to portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The portrait of the Hon. George Coventry, later Sixth Earl of Coventry, is a good example of Ramsay's very accomplished style. The picture, which is in the possession of the present Earl of Coventry, impresses one at once by the innate air of good breeding and calm self-possession with which the subject is portrayed. The face expresses a life of much personal ease, but more important than that is the suggestion of a leisurely and graceful age that accompanies it. The handsomely bound books on the table are meant, no doubt, as a flattering indication of the subject's interest in literature, and we may feel that he is about to take up a volume—it would be a classic, we may be sure—and read some familiar passage at random. Particularly to be admired in the painting is the supple brushwork with which the velvet, which is of a soft shade of pink, is rendered.

Ramsay's career demonstrates again that skill in portraiture was an artist's surest path to fame in the England of that time. Born in Edinburgh in 1713, he was a scion of the famous Scottish house of Dalhousie, his great-grandfather being the Laird of Cockpen. He studied design in London and historical painting in Italy, and in 1762 settled in London to achieve considerable success. The Earl of Coventry, who is depicted in this picture, introduced him to Court circles and he became painter to George III. The frequency of Royal commands upon his skill was probably the principal reason why he found it necessary to employ assistants to do the backgrounds and details in some of his pictures, but we can be sure that the present example is all by his own hand: it would be a tribute to the patron through whose instrumentality he met with such success.

Ramsay was a man of wide interests and learning. He corresponded with Voltaire, Rousseau, and Hume, and was a friend of Dr. Johnson, by whom it was said of him: "You may not find a man in whose conversation there is more instruction, more information, or more elegance than in Ramsay's." Appreciating elegance in others, he excelled in it himself.

L. B. P.

The World's Oldest Printed Book

WHILE IN CHINA itself, on account of the climate, very few manuscripts of ancient date have been preserved, Eastern Turkestan has a climate like that of Egypt, which preserves intact all that is buried beneath its sands. Turkestan is therefore one of the world's great treasure houses of archaeology, and in the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, in a region that combines the cultural heritage of China with the climate of Turkestan, there has been found the greatest store of ancient Chinese manuscripts that has yet been unearthed.

The setting in which the manuscripts of Tun-huang have been found is unique. Cut into the rock in the side of a cliff are a very large number of caves, some of which have served continuously as Buddhist shrines for more than fifteen hundred years. . . . A stone inscription in one of the caves, itself dated A. D. 698, describes the founding of this cave colony in the year 366.

While the whole series of caves is of archaeological interest, the supreme interest for our study lies in the sealed manuscript chamber. This was discovered in the year 1900 by a mendicant Taoist priest, who had by begging collected money for the pious act of restoring one of the caves to its ancient magnificence, and who was actually engaged in beautifying (as he thought) one of the early frescoes. In so doing he found that the plaster of a part of one of the frescoes was laid on a background not of stone but of brick. Removing a bit of the fresco, and cutting into the brick, he found behind it a secret walled-up chamber piled high with manuscripts. How Dr. Stein on his visit to Tun-huang seven years after learned of the secret chamber, obtained access to it, and finally was able to transport a part of its contents to India and to the British Museum, is told in a vivid narrative in the second volume of Serindia.

The chamber proved to be about nine feet square and piled solid some ten feet high with the precious manuscript rolls. Examination showed that the dates ranged from the beginning of the fifth century to the end of the tenth. . . . The manuscripts within were in almost as good condition as if written yesterday, though the whole library of fifteen thousand or more books—all written on paper—was closed and sealed a century before the first introduction of paper into Europe. . . .

These books are in the main Chinese. There are however many rolls in Tibetan and a certain number in Sanscrit, Sogdian, Eastern Iranian and Uigur (Turkish), and even a book of selections from the Old Testament in Hebrew.

It was among the manuscripts of this ancient library, sealed up nearly nine hundred years ago, that the world's oldest printed book was found. This book, which is almost perfectly preserved, shows already an advanced technique, behind which there must have been a long evolution. It is less crude than any of the European block printing of pre-Gutenberg days. The book consists of six sheets of text and one shorter sheet with woodcut, all neatly pasted together so as to form one continuous roll sixteen feet long. . . . Each sheet is two and a half feet long by nearly a foot wide, indicating the large size of the blocks used. At the end, printed into the text, is the statement that the book was "printed on May 11, 868, by Wang Chieh, for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parents."—From "The Invention of Printing in China," by THOMAS FRANCIS CARTER. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Satisfaction in Awakening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD is seeking satisfaction. Everywhere we look we see humanity searching, spending time and effort to attain that which they think will satisfy. But judging from the discontent, sorrow, sin, and suffering which seem to engulf mankind, it is evident that there is a misunderstanding of the nature of real satisfaction, and of the method of its attainment.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 17:15), "I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Here we find the implication that satisfaction is found as one awakens to the true nature of God and man.

When we understand God and His creation, we shall be satisfied. Spiritual knowledge brings peace and happiness. Matter never satisfies; and the discouragement, suffering, sin, and despair experienced by those who are as yet unenlightened spiritually, are the results of seeking satisfaction in matter.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 95), "Lulled by stupefying illusions, the world is asleep in the cradle of infancy, dreaming away the hours." The world needs to awaken. The thought of mankind must be enlightened, and ignorance must be replaced by spiritual understanding.

Truth wakens humanity. Truth is symbolized by light, and light always dispels darkness. Ignorance disappears in the presence of understanding. The Master's work was to awaken mankind. He gave the world the true understanding of God, and proved by his works that God is the loving Father, who supplies every need of His children. Jesus used no material remedies, obeyed no law of matter, he proved that man, made in God's image, reflects intelligence, power, and dominion. He healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and demonstrated supply, thus proving that satisfaction accompanies the discernment of man's spiritual, eternal existence.

Man exists as image, or idea. Man is not material. Mortal existence, with its sin, suffering, and inharmony, is but a dream. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear in her writings. She says (*ibid.*, p. 417), "To the Christian Science healer, sickness is a dream from which the patient needs to be awakened." As we understand that evil is a dream experience, and no part of reality, inharmony disappears; and as we recognize as illusion all that is unlike God, good, we are enabled to demonstrate peace and satisfaction in individual experience.

Because they realize that sickness is a dream, an illusion, Christian Scientists are alert in refusing to accord reality to sickness. Suppose someone near us is asleep and has a disturbing dream. We know that we can eliminate the supposititious suffering by waking the sleeper; and this we do with compassion and assurance. During the awakening process we do not inquire about the dream; rather do we center our thought on the need of his awakening, and on the satisfaction which will accompany that awakening. Remarks and conjectures about disease only serve to prolong the dream; and in view of the tenacity of the belief that existence is material, it is well to throw our entire effort on waking ourselves and others. In this way we experience the satisfaction promised to those who understandingly say, "I will behold thy face in righteousness."

Unemployment and lack are among the dreams of human experience; but they are only dreams, which disappear in the light of Truth, as many Christian Scientists have proved. Man, the reflection of Mind, is never unemployed, never inactive; and so-called mortal man is both the dreamer and dream. It is false belief that holds mankind in bondage. When one is faced with the belief of unemployment or lack, it is well to be calm and hopeful; but it is better still to be convinced that the condition is an illusion, a dream, and not an experience of the real man. This understanding will destroy the seeming reality of insufficiency, and give to the seeker the satisfaction of joyous service for his fellow man.

In the process of waking from the illusion of lack and insufficiency, it is well to turn completely from the dream and its details and to center thought on the awakening to spiritual reality. Overcautious budgeting, fearful withholding—these may only serve to emphasize the dream; while whole-hearted reliance on Spirit, the source of all supply, hastens the awakening. God's ideas are the real man's supply, and the reflection of these ideas is his employment. The real man's food is spiritual truth. He is clothed with the garments of righteousness, the robes of salvation, and his home is the consciousness of peace and satisfaction. These truths, persistently affirmed and practiced, awaken the seeker from the dream of lack and unemployment. Many Christian Scientists have proved this in their own experience, and have helped others to find true satisfaction through spiritual awakening.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Befriedigung im Erwachen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE WELT SUCHT Befriedigung. Überall, wohin wir blicken, sehen wir die Menschen etwas suchen, wovon sie glauben, daß es befriedige, und keine Zeit und Mühe scheuen, es zu erlangen. Aber nach der Unzufriedenheit, dem Leid, der Sünde und dem Leiden zu urteilen, denen die Menschen zur Beute zu fallen scheinen, wird offenbar nicht verstanden, was wirkliche Befriedigung ist, und wie sie zu erlangen ist.

Der Psalmist sang (Ps. 17, 15): „Ich aber will schauen dein Antlitz in Gerechtigkeit; ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Hiermit wird uns gezeigt, daß Befriedigung im Erwachen zur Erkenntnis des wahren Wesens Gottes und des Menschen zu finden ist.

Wenn wir Gott und Seine Schöpfung verstehen, sind wir befriedigt. Geistige Erkenntnis bringt Frieden und Glück. Materie befriedigt nicht; und die Mutlosigkeit, das Leiden, die Sünde und die Verzweiflung derer, die noch nicht geistig erleuchtet sind, sind die Folgen davon, daß sie Befriedigung in der Materie suchen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 95): „Von betäubenden Illusionen eingelullt, schläft die Welt in der Wiege der Kindheit und verträumt die Stunden". Die Welt muß aufwachen. Das Denken der Menschheit muß erleuchtet werden, und Unwissenheit muß durch geistiges Verständnis ersetzt werden.

Die Wahrheit weckt die Menschheit auf. Die Wahrheit wird durch Licht versinnbildlicht, und Licht vertreibt immer die Finsternis. Unwissenheit verschwindet in Gegenwart von Verständnis. Des Meisters Werk bestand im Aufwecken der Menschheit. Er gab der Welt das wahre Gottesverständnis und bewies durch seine Werke, daß Gott der liebende Vater ist, der jedes Bedürfnis Seiner Kinder befriedigt. Jesus gebrauchte keine materiellen Heilmittel, gehorchte keinem Gesetz der Materie; er bewies, daß der zu Gottes Bild gemachte Mensch Intelligenz, Macht und Herrschaft widerspiegelt. Er heilte die Kranken, wandelte die Sünder um und bewies Versorgung, wodurch er zeigte, daß Befriedigung die Erkenntnis des geistigen, ewigen Daseins des Menschen begleitet.

Der Mensch besteht als Bild oder Idee. Der Mensch ist nicht materiell. Das sterbliche Dasein mit aller Sünde, allem Leiden und aller Disharmonie ist nur ein Traum. Mrs. Eddy macht dies in ihren Schriften klar. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 417): „Für den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heiler ist Krankheit ein Traum, aus dem der Patient erweckt werden muß". Wenn wir verstehen, daß das Böse eine Traumerfahrung und kein Teil der Wirklichkeit ist, verschwindet die Disharmonie; und wenn wir alles, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist, als Trugvorstellung erkennen, können wir in unserer persönlichen Erfahrung Frieden und Befriedigung beweisen.

Weil die Christlichen Wissenschafter erkennen, daß Krankheit ein Traum, eine Trugvorstellung ist, weigern sie sich unnachgiebig, der Krankheit Wirklichkeit zuzuschreiben. Nehmen wir an, jemand in unserer Nähe schlafe und habe einen beunruhigenden Traum. Wir wissen, daß das vermeintliche Leiden aufhört, wenn wir den Schläfer aufwecken; und dies tun wir aus Erbarmen und mit Zuversicht. Während des Aufweckens kümmern wir uns nicht um den Traum; vielmehr ist unser Denken auf die Notwendigkeit seines Erwachens und auf die Befriedigung gerichtet, die dieses Erwachen begleitet. Bemerkungen und Mutmaßungen über Krankheit helfen nur den Traum verlängern, und im Hinblick auf die Hartnäckigkeit des Glaubens, daß das Dasein materiell sei, tun wir gut daran, unser ganzes Bemühen auf unser und anderer Erwachen zu richten. So erleben wir die Befriedigung, die denen verheißen ist, die verständnisvoll sagen: „Ich will schauen dein Antlitz in Gerechtigkeit".

Arbeitslosigkeit und Mangel sind Träume der menschlichen Erfahrung; aber sie sind nur Träume, die, wie schon viele Christliche Wissenschafter bewiesen haben, im Lichte der Wahrheit verschwinden. Der Mensch, die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts, ist nie unbeschäftigt, nie untätig; und der sogenannte sterbliche Mensch ist sowohl der Träumer als auch der Traum. Es ist ein falscher Glaube, der die Menschheit in Fesseln hält. Wer mit der Annahme Arbeitslosigkeit oder Mangel zu ringen hat, tut gut daran, ruhig und hoffnungsvoll zu sein; aber besser ist es, überzeugt zu sein, daß der Zustand eine Trugvorstellung ist, ein Traum, keine Erfahrung des wirklichen Menschen. Dieses Verständnis zerstört die Scheinwirklichkeit der Unzulänglichkeit und gibt dem Sucher die Befriedigung, daß er seinen Mitmenschen freudig dient.

Beim Erwachen aus der Trugvorstellung Mangel und Unzulänglichkeit empfiehlt es sich, sich von dem Traum und seinen Einzelheiten vollständig abzuwenden und das Denken auf das Erwachen zur geistigen Wirklichkeit zu richten. Überängstliches Einteilen, furchtsames Entsagen kann nur den Traum verstärken helfen, während völliger Verlaß auf den Geist, die Quelle aller Versorgung, das Erwachen beschleunigt. Gottes Ideen sind die Versorgung des wirklichen Menschen, und die Widerspiegelung dieser Ideen ist seine Beschäftigung. Des wirklichen Menschen Nahrung ist geistige Wahrheit. Er ist mit den Kleidern der Gerechtigkeit, den Gewändern der Erlösung gekleidet, und sein Heim ist das Bewußtsein des Friedens und der Befriedigung. Diese Wahrheiten, beharrlich bejaht und angewandt, wecken den Sucher aus dem Traum des Mangels und der Arbeitslosigkeit auf. Viele Christliche Wissenschafter haben dies in ihrer eigenen Erfahrung bewiesen und haben anderen geholfen, wahre Befriedigung durch geistiges Erwachen zu finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Her Friendly Estimate of "Jane Eyre"

IN APRIL, Charlotte [Brontë] wrote again to Ellen Nussey. . . . "Mary Taylor and Waring have come to a singular determination, but I think under the peculiar circumstances a defensible one, though it sounds outrageously odd at first. They are going to emigrate—to quit the country altogether. Their destination, unless they change, is Port Nicholson, in the northern island of New Zealand!!! Mary has made up her mind she can not and will not be a governess, a teacher, a milliner, a bonnet-maker, nor a housemaid. She sees no means of obtaining employment she would like in England, so she is leaving it. I counselled her to go to France likewise and stay there a year before she decided on this strange, unlikely-sounding plan of going to New Zealand, but she is quite resolved. I cannot sufficiently comprehend what her views and those of her brothers may be on the subject, or what is the extent of their information regarding Port Nicholson, to say whether this is rational enterprise or absolute madness. . . ."

When Mary Taylor left England her friend was still the unhappy spinster at Haworth. It was not until she was sitting on her "wooden stool without a back in a log house without a carpet" that the greatest news of Charlotte Brontë's life came to her. *Jane Eyre* had been published and the first copy had arrived in New Zealand when Mary Taylor wrote:

"Dear Charlotte,

"About a month since I received and read *Jane Eyre*. It seemed to me incredible that you had actually written a book. Such events did not happen while I was in England. . . .

"Your novel surprised me by being so perfect as a work of art. I expected something more changeable and unfinished. You have polished to some purpose. . . .

"I mention the book to no one and hear no opinions. I lend it a good deal because it's a novel, and *it's as good as another!* They say 'it makes them cry.' They are not literary enough to give an opinion. If ever I hear one I'll embalm it for you."—HECTOR BOLITHO and JOHN MULGAN, in "The Emigrants: Early Travellers to the Antipodes." (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

To a Music Box

The music that you make
Is tenuous and thin.
The notes of silver break
Upon the silence now,
Like apple petals fallen
From a slender bough.

The magic that you spin
Is delicate and white,
Like snowflakes falling
In a winter night.

The fragile tune you shape
From crystal, gilt, and tin
Dissolves its brittle-sweet
Upon the trembling air
Where song and silence meet.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1939

$17,000,000 Airport For $100,000?

Legislature is told that a small State expenditure will bring trans-Atlantic service to Boston.

For only $100,000 in State funds, the City of Boston can have a $17,000,000 airport, one of the largest and best equipped in the United States, and become a port of call for pending trans-Atlantic seaplane service, according to Maj. Albert L. Edson, Superintendent of the East Boston Airport, at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Grounds.

The $100,000 constitutes appropriations proposed to the Legislature for construction of a bulkhead at the airport in connection with Federal Government plans to dredge the Harbor as a potential base for passenger seaplanes. In other words, if the State would expend $100,000 the Federal Government would consider building the $17,000,000 air base under plans supported by Major Edson and various state and city officials at the hearing.

The proposed bulkhead not only would hold materials dredged from the Harbor but would provide the foundation for a runway for land planes, it was explained. The seaplane channel would be three miles long and 1,500 feet wide, sufficient to land the largest seaplanes in existence, according to Major Edson.

State plans for development of the airport represented the work of a special recess commission appointed to study the possibilities of bringing great airliners to Boston on regular schedules. Favoring the proposals was Paul Dauer, Secretary of the special commission; Representative John W. Lasell of Northbridge, a member of the commission; Representative Enrico Cappucci of East Boston; Senator James A. Gunn of Montague, Chairman of the commission, and Major Edson.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin placed himself on record as favoring the plans through his representative Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent of the city.

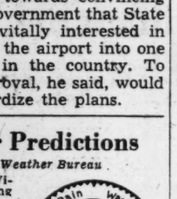
Representative Lasell stated that Pan American Airways and various export lines have indicated that they would make Boston a port of call for long distance planes if the channel is constructed. He said that the State would be "plain stupid" to ignore this opportunity of putting Boston on the aviation map.

Senator Gunn, chairman of the commission, was equally vociferous in calling the State's attention to an "unusual opportunity."

He explained that legislative approval of the plans for a bulkhead would go far towards convincing the Federal Government that State and city are vitally interested in plans to build the airport into one of the finest in the country. To delay such approval, he said, would tend to jeopardize the plans.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, with occasional showers this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 40 degrees; Wednesday becoming fair and somewhat cooler; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain this afternoon and probably early tonight, mixed with snow in the interior; Wednesday generally fair and slightly colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and probably Wednesday morning and colder.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday generally fair and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island: Showers this afternoon and tonight, followed by generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds over central and south portions and fresh southeasterly winds shifting to northerly over extreme north portion; showers tonight, followed by generally fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

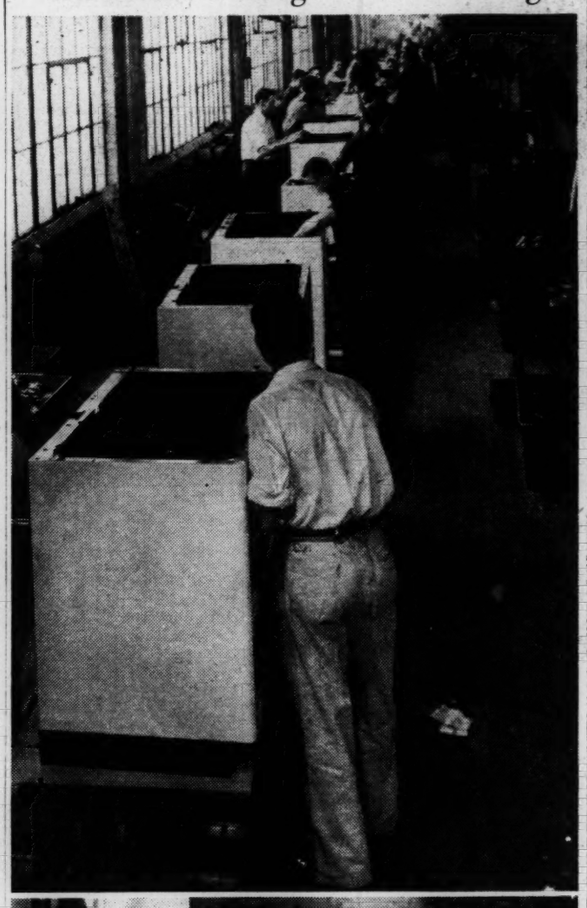
	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	36	Minneapolis	18	18
Bermuda	66	58	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	32	30	New York	54	42
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	64	60
Helena	22	20	Philadelphia	60	54
Kansas City	—	36	St. Louis	42	40
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	68	62	Washington	64	62

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 11.
B—Minimum, April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:05 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Wednesday 5:22 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:49 p. m.

An Electric Range in the Making



Westinghouse

Scenes at Westinghouse Plant at Mansfield, Ohio

Upper: Bare outlines are filled in as the electric ranges grow fast in their travels up the production line, 635 feet long. Lower: Corox heating plates are annealed in an oxygen-free furnace. The furnace, where a temperature of 680° F. is maintained, has a capacity of 320 plates an hour.

Production of Ranges Jumps With Rise in Electric Cooking

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Factory production of electric ranges is higher now than ever before and New England dealers in electric goods are looking forward to one of the best years for sales in a long time. Reason for the optimism is partly ascribed to the increase in potential electric customers through the Federal rural electrification program, perhaps more noticeable elsewhere in the country than in New England, and partly to the tremendous technical advances made in electric ranges themselves. An estimate of sales expected in the country at large for 1939 places the figure at about 360,000 ranges.

Officials of the Westinghouse Company, one of America's largest manufacturers of electric goods, have recently completed a survey of conditions throughout the industry. Reese Mills, manager of the range and heater division, believes the trend is definitely toward the simplicity and convenience of electric cooking.

"The long-range picture is definitely a favorable one," he said. "Running true to form with most conveniences which require about 20 years of promotion to attain the first million users, it reached this level in 1933.

"Since then some 1,200,000 additional ranges have been sold. The best part of it is, that this amounts to only about 10 per cent of the prospective range customers. Electric range sales fell off in 1938 by about 36 per cent, but other type ranges fell off even more, about 42 per cent."

Excluding house heating, gas consumption for domestic use had shown a decrease by the end of 1938, which indicates to some experts that here is another barometer of the trend toward electric cooking. During the same period, kilowatt hours for domestic use increased to 177.5 per cent. Electric cooking accounted for an appreciable share of this increase.

The research engineer has seen to it that the cost of electric cooking has decreased steadily. In 1916 the estimated consumption of electricity for the average electric range was 1,600 kilowatt hours a year. In 1938 it had dropped to 1,200 kilowatt hours. No one improvement is wholly responsible for the economies.

Characteristic of achievements this year is the utilization of a new Columbium alloy on the Westinghouse models, forming a solid steel top to the Corox heating units.

Wage-Hour Proposal For State Opposed

Business groups strike at Bay State bill to establish higher minimum than U. S. law.

Big business rallied its forces today to oppose the adoption of a Massachusetts Wage and Hour Act that would put a floor under the wages of intra-State workers and raise the level of the floor placed under other employees by the Federal Act.

The Gardner Auditorium of the State House was crowded with agents of large manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, and other employers as their turn came to speak on the wage-hour plan backed by organized labor.

Serious consideration of a State Wage and Hour Act has been urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, but he has left details of such a proposal to the Legislature.

Leads Attack

Leading the attack upon the plan of the State Federation of Labor, which would establish a wage minimum that would be 5 cents above the Federal Wage and Hour Act minimum for two years and 10 cents above it thereafter, was George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. Barnes declared this proposal would be "far more oppressive" than the Federal law, which went into effect last Oct. 24 with a basic minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. He said it also would apply to many other workers, including those in non-profit organizations, and in the fishing, street railway, weekly newspaper and dairy industries.

Pointing out that the Labor Federation's proposed minimum wage would rise to a flat figure of 45 cents an hour for every one, except professional workers, executives, agricultural and domestic workers, commencing Oct. 24, 1941—10 cents above the Federal figure then effective, Mr. Barnes declared:

Cannot Stand

"This is a differential that Massachusetts industry cannot stand."

Mr. Barnes said he also objected to the bill of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which calls for a straight differential of 5 cents an hour above the Federal minimum as the latter advances from time to time.

Spokesmen for the two labor organizations presented their arguments in favor of a State Wage and Hour Law at separate hearings before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries last week. The proposal is one of the planks in the labor platform on which Governor Saltonstall sought labor support for his election.

$20 a Week Income

At a hearing last week, David Boynick, of the C. I. O., charged that 40 per cent of the families in Massachusetts are living on incomes of $20 a week (50 cents an hour for a 40-hour week) or less, and that 25 per cent are living on $10 (25 cents an hour) or less.

Another difference between the State proposal and the Federal Act is that the former would fix maximum hours a day as well as a week. The Federal statute limits only the number of hours worked each week, according to Mr. Barnes.

Others Oppose

Others who spoke in opposition to a State Wage-Hour Act at the morning session were: Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely (D), representing the Massachusetts Restaurant Owners Association; William P. Yoerg, Mayor of Holyoke, and Fred W. Steel, representing the cotton textile industry of New Bedford.

Mr. Steel praised the Federal Wage-Hour Act as a benefit to his group through elimination of wage differentials between the North and the South. On the other hand, a purely State Act with higher minimums, he said, would restore those differentials and put Massachusetts firms at a competitive disadvantage.

Campaigning for Electrical Safety

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Receives Convention Group

Delegates consult Boston Executive on plans for meeting this week. From left to right—Mayor Tobin, B. L. Whittemore, Joseph L. Winn, William H. Hughes, and L. H. Barrowclough.

Electricians Advise Streamlined Wiring

Under an antiquated electric lighting system that dates back to the horse and buggy days, four executive members of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Electricians called upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today and discussed an electrical safety drive which will be the feature of the state convention and annual meeting of the organization on Friday and Saturday of this week at the Hotel Bradford.

The four men, B. L. Whittemore of Framingham, President of the Association, William H. Hughes of Watertown, Treasurer, L. H. Barrowclough of Lynn, Secretary, and Joseph L. Winn of Cambridge, Vice President, said that more than 500 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

It was pointed out in the conversation with the Mayor that the electrical equipment used in wiring homes and buildings must be streamlined. Wiring in about 90 per cent of the homes built a decade or so ago is old-fashioned, they declared.

The Association is carrying on programs of education in schools as well as among other organizations.

The goal of the week-end convention will be for representatives to bring to the attention of their respective communities the fundamentals of what every homemaker should know about electricity and how to eliminate the fire hazard in many homes. Ignorance of these fundamentals, they said, has been the cause of many fires.

When the four men left the "Hall" a bystander whispered it around that he saw at least eight eyebrows slant upward toward the ceiling—and loose dangling wires.

'Two-Jobbers' Jobs Secure

No wholesale dismissals of Post Office workers who also hold other jobs are in prospect, Postmaster Peter F. Tague declared today in denying widely publicized rumors that such dismissals were on the way.

In the 3½ years which he has been Postmaster, Mr. Tague said, only 20 workers have been dropped because of holding other jobs. Since there are 6,500 persons on the pay roll, he added, this number of dismissals did not seem worthy of particular attention.

Most of those dismissed for this cause, it was explained, had taken postal examinations and temporary employment—and then, while waiting two more years for permanent employment, had found other work, which they attempted to keep when the permanent employment was offered by the Post Office. In such cases they were automatically released from the Post Office connection.

There are no more temporary jobs in the postal service, Mr. Tague stated. On appointment now an employee becomes a permanent substitute and must report daily for such work.

First-Hand News on Europe and Asia

Walter F. Bullock, retired New York correspondent of The London Times and Daily Mail, who served as a war correspondent in Europe during the World War, returned from an extensive Mediterranean tour on the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda, today.

In conversing with numerous "intelligent Italians," he said, "I was told that if the English would take a firm stand immediately, they could avert war. Neither Germany nor Italy is ready to fight now. The Italians do not want war. Hitler is attempting to dominate the Rome-Berlin Axis and German officers are assigned to many of the Italian regiments."

Also aboard the Exochorda on its voyage from Mediterranean ports, was Gerald L. Samson, who for 20 months has been serving as a war correspondent for various news services in China. The Sino-Japanese conflict, he declared, has developed into an economic endurance contest, with China evidently in the better position. In "Free" China, Mr. Samson continued, "the people are living as usual with plenty of food. There have been two good harvest seasons with bumper rice crops. The 2,000-mile International Highway to Burma is not quite finished, but it soon will be. There are 50,000 tons of military supplies waiting at Rangoon to be shipped over it into China."

The Exochorda brought 86 passengers, including Dr. Carl B. Hall of Chicago who had been cruising on J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair. He left the yacht at Monte Carlo on April 1 to return to his home—with the Archbishop of Canterbury a guest on board at the time.

Saltonstall Proclaims Patriots' Day

Declaring that it was the wisdom of our ancestors that started "our nation on the way toward peace" Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today proclaimed Wednesday, April 19, as Patriots' Day.

"The past has been glorious; let us make the future equally so. With sober pride let us prepare to celebrate the coming holiday," the Governor said. "Our own international problems, our sympathy with the differences of other nations, the struggles which yet may come, all warn us that we must continue to strive for the fruits of our liberies."

Heavy Fog Delays Docking of Ships

Thick fog interfered with navigation this morning, causing delay in the docking of passenger steamers and preventing arrival of many vessels scheduled to come into port in the early morning.

The steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines came in from New York, practically on time, but the only other arrival out of the nine that were due was the Norwegian motorship Topeka, from Scandinavian ports, via Portland, Maine.

The Exochorda of the American Export Lines was delayed in entering port, with passengers from the Mediterranean and the Dromore of the Johnston Warren Lines, from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., dropped anchor outside the harbor until the fog cleared up sufficiently to permit safe entrance.

'Dead Heat' Run For Maine Mayor

LEWISTON, Maine, April 11 (AP)—A third municipal election within two months became necessary today in this industrial city, Maine's second largest.

Yesterday's balloting, first under a new, nonpartisan charter, produced a record vote of 11,124, but none of four mayoralty candidates had the majority necessary for inauguration May 10.

Consequently, Mayor Edward J. Beauchamp, elected as a Democrat March 6 to head an interim administration, and Fernand Despins, Androscoggin County probate register, will compete in an April 24 run-off.

Mr. Beauchamp, who came here from Chicopee Falls, Mass., three years ago and won the County attorneyship last fall, had 4,508 votes, 15 more than Mr. Despins. Robert J. Wiseman, nine times mayor under the rejected partisan charter, and State Senator Jean D. Boucher, trailed with 1,645 and 478 respectively.

Tax Defaults Test Boston Legal Office

Parkman says increase in his staff is needed to handle big rise in tax title cases.

An alarming increase in the number of pieces of Boston property on which taxes are unpaid was disclosed before the City Council Appropriations Committee today by the Corporation Counsel, Henry Parkman, Jr.

Explaining why his budget for 1939 calls for an increase of $28,000, Mr. Parkman said it was due to the enlarged staff needed to handle tax title cases. He said that from 1931 to 1934 such cases had averaged 2,300 a year. In 1938 they rose to 4,469, and this year he estimates there may be 7,500 cases.

This increase has necessitated setting up a new division in the law office, Mr. Parkman said, and the $28,000 is required for salaries.

Mr. Parkman's disclosure came as the high point of an otherwise routine hearing on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $38,500,000 budget for 1939. The hearing was scheduled to open at 10:30, but at that hour only three Councilors were present. Lacking a quorum they waited 35 minutes before two other Councilors appeared.

Some humor was injected into the hearing when City Messenger Edward J. Leary charged that the police had taken 11 miles of rope at the time of the hurricane last September and refused to return it.

Mr. Leary explained that his duties include erection of rope barriers along sidewalks at times of parades. He pointed out that the Veterans of Foreign Wars are soon to hold their convention here, that parades will certainly be the order of the day, yet he has no rope. He asked inclusion in the budget of funds for the rope.

Harvard Dean Talks on Religion

"Unless the solution to the present world problems is to be found in the churches and universities, where else are we to look for it?" queried Williard L. Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School yesterday at the College Club, when he spoke on "Religion's Job in the Modern World."

Dr. Sperry paralleled the uncertainty of the times to people wading through miry places and said it was necessary to place the foot on the bedrock of religion and realize the experience of belonging to someone more lovely than oneself; to experience the awareness of belonging to God.

"For centuries," said he, "the world has repudiated monotheism for racial or other deities, whereas the Church should be like the Hague Tribunal where serious questions may be brought and discussed."

Boy Scouts to Meet On Common May 1

Plans for a meeting of 5,000 Boston Boy Scouts on the Common May 1 were announced by local Scout leaders today.

The plans call for a speech by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on the obligations imposed on citizens by the Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution.

Four parades will converge on the Common at 7:30, according to Scout plans, and the program, including re-affirmation of the Scout Oath, will follow a concert by the bands of the Boston Police and Fire Departments.

Scout Executive O. A. Kitterman will lead in the retaking of the oath.

Hospital Report Praised by Mayor

The report of the Finance Commission on the Boston City Hospital, which drew much criticism when it was made public yesterday, was praised by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Miss Josephine E. Thurlow, chairman of the State Board of Registration of Nurses, last night. At the same time Miss Laura R. Logan, Superintendent of Nurses at the hospital, defended herself against charges that she is over-educating student nurses there, and trustees of the institution declared that they planned no immediate changes in its policies or training system.

City Councilor Robert G. Wilson, Jr., whose orders at Council meetings were instrumental in bringing about the Finance Commission's study, declared that its findings supported his assertion that an inadequate number of nurses are on ward duty and that the girls are overworked.

To Miss Logan's answer that the long hours worked by student nurses were directly attributable to the rigid municipal economy program, the Mayor made no reply.

Miss Thurlow, who was Superintendent of Nurses at Cambridge Hospital for two decades, described the report as "absolutely fair."

Spring Continues Vernal Vagaries

With snow falling in northern New England today the Boston Weather Bureau forecast threatening weather with occasional showers this afternoon and tonight for Boston and vicinity. The lowest temperature tonight is expected to be around 40 in Greater Boston.

It will be fair and cooler tomorrow, according to the noon forecast, with moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest.

Cotton Textiles Urged for Barter

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, (R) of Massachusetts, said today he would ask Secretary of State Cordell Hull to include cotton textiles in the commodities proposed for exchange with foreign countries for raw materials needed by the United States.

A proposal by Senator James F. Byrnes, (D) of South Carolina, made in the Senate yesterday, would provide for exchanging American surpluses of wheat and cotton for rubber and other materials.

The exchanges would be made for emergency stock purposes only.

Senator Lodge previously had proposed that this Government acquire such stocks from foreign nations by writing off the amount of their cost from war debts.

A similar proposal was made in 1936 by Representative Smith J. Joseph (D) of Connecticut, but it was understood then the State Department opposed it as conflicting with the reciprocal trade agreement program.

The Department said yesterday, however, the exchange of surplus commodities might be arranged and would be "mutually beneficial."

Telling the World

INDUSTRIAL
FALL RIVER
MASSACHUSETTS
Progress-Prosperity-Peace

Fall River's Sticker

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Fall River's three industrial "P's"—Progress, Prosperity, and Peace—will be broadcast throughout the nation in a campaign of the Civic and Community Betterment Committee of the Lions Club of this city.

Other service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, manufacturers, merchants and the residents of the city will all join in the campaign to herald the industrial advantages of Fall River.

Stickers of blue and white will be used on large and small boxes, packages and cartons, on automobiles, and on letterheads, cards, and envelopes. Fall River's progress and industrial development is behind the movement to let the rest of the world know about the many advantages of the city.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner. (One week only.) 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Hamlet," presented in its entirety, starring Maurice Evans. 7. Matinee Wednesday at 1. Wednesday and Saturday nights "Henry IV," with Maurice Evans as Falstaff, will be presented at 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Lady has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Two weeks only.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. 3:05, 6, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "The Little Princess," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Flying Irishman," with Douglas Corrigan. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40

Uptown—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly. 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Also "The Little Princess," with Shirley Temple, 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns and Gladys George in "I'm From Missouri." Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35. Tomorrow "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Richard Greene, Basil Rathbone and Wendy Barrie. Also "Secret Service of the Air," with Ronald Reagan.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Repertory—
"The Great Waltz," with Militza Korjus. Also "A Man to Remember," with Ann Shirley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Fitzpatrick Color Tour to "Singapore and Jahore." "Inside the White House." "Filming Big Thrills," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
Erroll Flynn in "Dodge City." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Adventures of Jane Arden," with Rosella Towne and William Gargan. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mystery Point," with Tailspin Tommy. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Trouble in Sundown," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Vox & Walters, Richards-Adrienne Co., Kampus Kapers, and the Kitaros. 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

University—
Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." 2:30, 6, 9:20. Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Also "Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Tremont—
"Stablemates," with Wallace Berry and Mickey Rooney. Also "Sisters," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 2:45, 5, 7, 9:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Through April 16: "Grand Illusion." Also "Dark Rapture." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Normandie—
"Sweethearts," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of Concerti played by pupils of Elmer Schoettle. Open to the public. 1 Follen Street. 8:15.

George W. Brown Hall—
Pianoforte recital by pupils of Donald S. Smith. 8:15.

Other Events

Brimmer School, 69 Brimmer Street—
Lecture by Roland Hall Sharp on "Meet South America." Benefit for the scholarship fund of the Brimmer School. 8:30.

Boston Art Club—
Auction sale of paintings and so forth for the benefit of China Relief. 8.

Harvard University, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—
Illustrated lecture by Douglas D. Crary on "Manchukuo, Before and After." 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Last concert in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Radio Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

TEXAS California

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California	152.50	Phoenix	146.30

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Long Delay in Appointing Court Reporter Explained

Reporter-at-Law

Explanation for the delay of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in not appointing a new Reporter of Decisions, is given in the current issue of of the Boston Bar bulletin.

After the long crusade conducted by the State Bar to give the justices the power to remove the present incumbent and appoint a successor the appointment was expected sooner.

Dissatisfaction with the work done by the Reporter's office during the past five years—publication of Massachusetts reports are now 10 volumes behind—led to the enactment of a statute last February providing that "there shall be a reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court . . . appointed by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court." The statute provided that the Reporter should hold office at the pleasure of the justices, and that until an appointment was made, the incumbent — Edward D. Collins — should continue in office.

The failure of the Court to make an appointment is due, according to the Bar Bulletin, to a contention that the statute may be subject to referendum. If this should be so, the law could not take effect for 90 days. The Bulletin cites the forty-eighth amendment to the Constitution which states that "no law that relates . . . to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges, or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts . . . shall be subject to a referendum petition." The Bulletin article continues:

"The legislature in passing the act and providing that it shall take effect 'on its passage,' evidently acted on the assumption that it 'related to the powers of courts,' and was thus excluded. The act provides for appointment 'by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.' It does not say 'by the Court.'"

The legal organ points out that the State Constitution has used the two terms distinctively in the chapter "requiring" the advisory "opinions of the justices" when requested by the other branches of the Government. While such opinions are judicial insofar as the justices are constitutional advisors, they are not opinions of the Court, the Bulletin says.

Every law not designated an "emergency law" by the Legislature or the Chief Executive, but subject to referendum petition by the voters cannot take effect earlier than 90 days after it has been signed by the Governor. The Legislature did not attach an emergency preamble to the Reporter of Decisions statute.

"In view of these facts," the Bulletin concludes, "any action by the Court without the benefit of argument before the expiration of 90 days from Feb. 7, might result in embarrassing litigation as to who in fact was the Reporter of Decisions responsible for carrying on the duties of the office and entitled to the salary. Such litigation would not be in the public interest."

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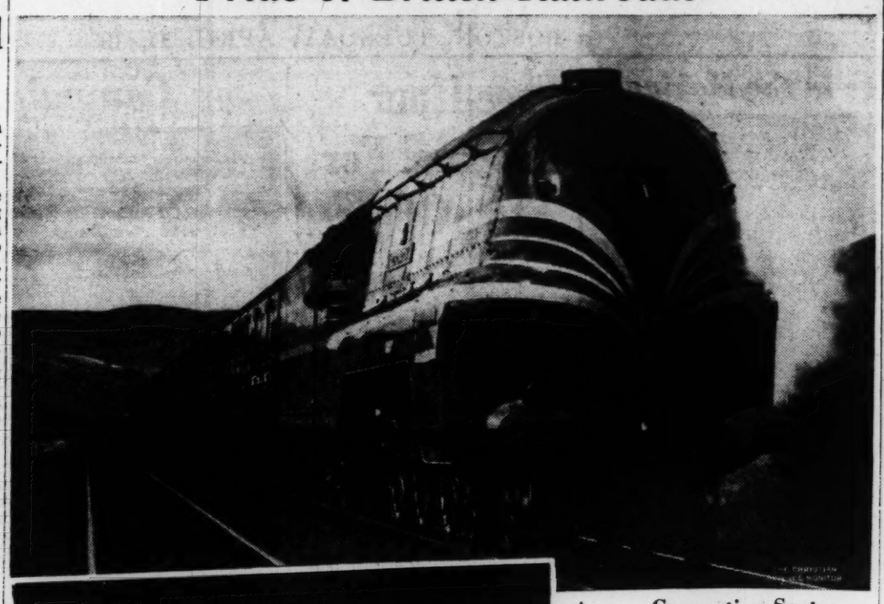
Pride of British Railroads



Third-Class Coach on British Train

Coronation Scot
Crack streamlined express of the British Isle

Coronation Scot Put on Exhibition At South Station

Great Britain's Coronation Scot, the luxury streamliner of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, is scheduled to roll into the South Station tomorrow afternoon for a two-day inspection display.

Bostonian railroad fans may visit the train from 3 to 6 p. m. tomorrow afternoon or from 8 a. m. to 12 noon Thursday.

The Coronation Scot, which was brought to the United States as part of Great Britain's contribution to the New York World's Fair, is now on the home stretch in its 3,121-mile tour over eight American systems.

The train to be exhibited here will consist of eight cars. There will be 173 seats on exhibition besides the berths in the sleeping car—a car which was added for the train's current tour of the United States. When on its regular London-Glasgow run the Coronation Scot does not carry sleeping cars as the trip between these points is made between dawn and dusk.

C. of C. to Hear Andrews

Effects on New England business of the new wage and hour legislation will be discussed by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the law, at a Boston Chamber of Commerce members' luncheon on April 20, it was announced today. Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber, will preside. It is expected that several new rulings will be disclosed by Mr. Andrews.

Hearing Set for Shoe Wages

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Federal Wage-Hour Committee considering a recommendation for minimum wages for 215,000 workers in the shoe industry broke all precedents under the new law by nearly reporting an agreement on a 40-cent minimum the first day it met.

Officials of the Wage-Hour division prevented them from taking the action because they believed the recommendation and ultimate wage order would be contested. The law requires a thorough investigation by the Committee members into prices, wages, working hours, and other economic factors before they make a recommendation.

One member of the Committee, however, said a majority of members favored establishing a 40-cent level, the highest permitted under the law. No committee has recommended the 40-cent standard. The highest recommendation that has been made is 36 cents for the wool and worsted industry.

The Shoe Committee will meet here May 2 to open hearings as the first step toward determining the wage level. They will hear representatives of both manufacturers and labor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 12

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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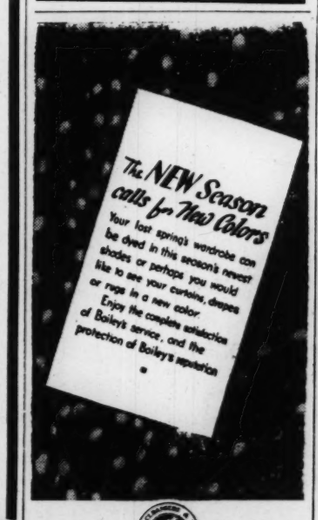
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Teachers' Federation Called For Conference on Democracy

The Week at Harvard

From all parts of the State, school and college teachers will meet at Harvard University this Saturday for the third annual conference of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Teachers. The theme of the conference will be, Education for Democracy; or, Democracy in Education.

There will be a showing of movies made at the University of Iowa laboratories, revealing a difference in the behavior of school children under experimentally controlled conditions of decorcary and under autocratic dictatorship. Prof. Kurt Lewin, of Iowa, visiting lecturer at Harvard, will exhibit and discuss the films.

Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, Dean of the Division of General Education of New York University, will continue with an address on "Democracy in School Administration"; and Prof. Gordon W. Allport, Chairman of the Harvard psychology department, will lead a round-table discussion on "Propaganda in the Schools." Dr. Allport has pioneered in the study of the effect of radio on public opinion, particularly with respect to education.

A series of additional round-table conferences will be led for the assembled teachers by Massachusetts educators. They include "Who Are the Teachers' Friends?" by Prof. Dorothy W. Douglas, Smith College; "Security for Teachers," by Miss Anna Mahoney, of Boston, and Prof. Rupert Emerson, of Harvard; "Are Salaries Threatened?" by John D. Connors, of New Bedford, New England Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers; "Teaching of Science in Secondary Schools," by Prof. John G. Pilley, Wellesley; and "Problems of Massachusetts Public Schools," by Miss Robenia Anthony, of Springfield.

The Federation has long been concerned with the working conditions of teachers and with democracy in education. It has caused to be introduced into the State Legislature bills which would prevent arbitrary dismissals, reduce probationary periods, and protect the teacher by written contracts that could be terminated only for specified reasons. In addition to seeking salary increases for teachers, it has also fought child labor, by advocating an increase in the compulsory school age.

Honor Theses Due

With the spring recess now only a memory, the deadline for theses written for honors in many of the university's departments is drawing near. The papers, defined as "an original piece of research writing," are required of all who wish to graduate with honors, except students of chemistry and physics. Since about 30 per cent of the senior class of 650 are candidates for honors, and since their theses range in length from 40 to several hundred pages, more than a few of them were forced to forego their Easter vacation in order to get their material in shape. The length of the papers has also caused a capacity boom in the typing bureaus around Harvard Square, which are beseiged by students with bulky manuscripts under their arms.

Gift of Recordings

Benny Goodman, orchestra leader, has bestowed 70 jazz records and two record albums on Harvard, to encourage the study of "swing" music and other types of American melody.

Including all the recordings of Mr. Goodman's band and many rare examples of early jazz, the gift will form the nucleus of a complete library of popular music. The orchestra leader has also promised to send copies of all of his future recordings to add to the collection.

William A. Jackson, assistant librarian of the college library, accepted the gift from Mr. Goodman in New York last week.

Slot Machine Seizures Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Rockingham County law enforcement officials have been conducting a drive to rid the county of gaming slot machines. Under the direction of Sheriff Simes Frink of Portsmouth more than 30 have been confiscated in restaurants, diners, stores, and roadside stands. In order to avoid tip-offs, simultaneous raids were made in Hampton, Newmarket, Seabrook, Raymond, Derry, and Salem.

Plans for Maritime Day

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the General Committee for Observance of National Maritime Day in Boston, today notified 150 prominent shipping men, government officials and civic authorities of their appointment to the many specific committees which are to plan and conduct the different events of the day. The actual date of National Martime Day is May 22, but it will be celebrated in Boston one day earlier.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR
For Wednesday, April 12

6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "The Music Drama: Richard Wagner," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

PARADE OF PROGRESS
NATIONALLY KNOWN GROCERY PRODUCTS

To acquaint New England housewives with the important contribution that nationally known grocery products have made to American ideals and living, First National Stores are featuring the following quality food products in co-operation with the PARADE OF PROGRESS.
This co-operative SELLebration feature celebrates a Half Century of FOOD Manufacturing, FOOD Merchandising and FOOD Distribution.
Featured at a time when spring food buying is at its best, this PARADE OF PROGRESS promotion is very timely. Stock up on any one of these better quality food products. We will vouch for their quality and you can save at these rock bottom prices.

Prudence Hash	Corned Beef	2	16 Oz. Tins	29c	
Educator Crax		2	1 Lb. Pkgs.	27c	
Marshmallow Fluff			Lge. Tin	18c	
Good Luck Lemon Pie Filling		2	Pkgs.	17c	
Welch's Grape Juice			Pint Bot.	25c	
Silver Skillet Corned Beef Hash		2	16 Oz. Tins	25c	
Heinz Soups	*Except Creole Gumbo*	2	1 Lb. Tins	25c	
Corn Kix	*A New Tempting Cereal*	2	Pkgs.	25c	
Gravy Master	*For Better Gravy*		1½ Oz. Bot.	15c	
Moxie	*Price for Contents Only*		Lge. Bot.	15c	
Midco Ice Box Freez	ASSORTED KINDS	3	Tins	25c	
Bensdorp's Cocoa	*Double Strength*		8 Oz. Tin	25c	
Sunbrite Cleaner			14 Oz. Tin	5c	
Oxol Disinfectant	15 Oz. Bot.	13c	32 Oz. Bot.	25c	
Whittemore Shoe Polish	Brown or Black		2 Oz. Tin	8c	
Black Iron Stove Polish			6 Oz. Bot.	19c	
Noxon Cleaner Polish			8 fl. Oz. Tin	19c	
Red Cap Wind-O-Wash			8 Oz. Tin	19c	
Floating Soap	*Pure White A Real Value*	3	Bars	10c	
Gorton's Codfish Cakes	Shape and try in deep fat	2	10 Oz. Tins	23c	
Junket Rennet Powder	*Assorted Flavors*		Pkg.	10c	
Peaches	FINAST *Sliced or Halves in Syrup*	2	Lge. Tins	27c	
Peaches	RICHMOND *Sliced or Halves in Syrup*	2	Lge. Tins	25c	
Educator De-Lites	*A New Treat*		Pkg.	15c	
Kemp's Tomato Juice	*"Sun-Rayed"*		13 Oz. Tin	9c	
B & M Baked Beans	*Baked in Brick Ovens*	2	28 Oz. Tins	25c	
Presto Cake Flour			44 Oz. Pkg.	27c	
Clapp's Baby Foods	Carefully Strained A Wide Selection	3	4½ Oz. Tins	25c	

Red Lion Olive Oil		8 Oz. Tin	25c	
Phillip's Soups	*Southern Style Assorted Kinds*	10½ Oz. Tin	5c	
Statler Toilet Tissue		3 Rolls	20c	
Burnett's Vanilla	*A Pure Extract*	2 Oz. Bot.	25c	
Pine Tree Soap	BILLY B. VAN	3 Bars	25c	
Blueberries	Kid Glove Fancy Quality Maine all ready for the pie.	14½ Oz. Tin	15c	
Foss' Vanilla		2 Oz. Bot.	25c	
Friend's Beans		2 28 Oz. Tins	25c	
Evangeline Milk		4 Tall Tins	25c	
Libby's Corned Beef		2 12 Oz. Tins	35c	
Plymouth Rock Gelatine	Plain or Cof.ee	2 Pkgs.	25c	
Preserves	MIRABEL STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY And Other Flavors	2 1 Lb. Jars	33c	
Preserves	Strawberry or Raspberry Only	2 Lb. Jar	29c	
Wheat Cereal	White Spray	2 28 Oz. Pkgs.	25c	
Old Trusty Dog Food	5 Lb. Bag	49c	2 Lb. Bag	23c
Calo Dog Food or Cat Food		3 1 Lb. Tins	23c	
Oakite Sudsless Cleaner		11 Oz. Pkg.	11c	
Paper Towels	Belmont *Pure—Absorbent*	Roll	7c	
Peter Pan Pink Salmon	*The Pick of the Pack*	2 Tall Tins	23c	
Baker's Vanilla Extract		2 Oz. Bot.	25c	
S. O. S. Scouring Pads		2 Pkgs.	25c	
Tick Rubless Wax		Pint Tin	25c	
Howard Mustard Pickles		14 Oz. Bot.	21c	
Jack and Jill Cat Food		4 1 Lb. Tins	25c	
Spry	*Pure Vegetable Shortening*	3 Lb. Tin	53c	1 Lb. Tin 19c
Uneeda Biscuits		3 Pkgs.	13c	
Pantry Cookie	or Vanilla, Brighton, N. B. C.	Cello Bag	17c	

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Dinner Dance	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Talk, R. D. Grant	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	German band
7:30 Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell; Billie Burke; music	"Information, Please"; questions and answers	"For Men Only"; George Jessel; interviews	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	"The Swingsters"
8:30 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	N. E. Town Meeting; "Is P. R. Democratic?"	Hans Buchwald and Hour of Music
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Samuel Cohen; Thomas H. Mohony, speakers	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust"; music	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra; pianos			Glen Miller's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45				
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"If I Had the Chance"; network interviews	Bob Hope; J. Coogan; B. Grable; music	Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
10:15 Harold L. Ickes, Sec'y of Interior	"Lany Grey's Rhythm School"; variety	"Uncle Ezra" "Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch. "The Monitor News"
10:30			Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	
10:45				
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey report	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Hillbilly music
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Irving Mixed Quartet	Irving Mixed Quartet
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Sons of Union Veterans	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Patriots' Day talk
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 'Helen Trent'	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Talk, "Parole"	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Charles Wood, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Salon Musicale"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	"Classical Album"
2:45 R. Carhart, songs	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy, orch.	"Classical Album"
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Piano soloist	"Watson, Flotsam, and	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	Jetsan"	Pepper Young's Family	"Fashions in Music"	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 World's Fair Train	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network speakers	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Novelty Toy Band
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"The Question Wheel"	Novelty Toy Band
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Talk, Fire Hazard	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Dance music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra	Harper's Varieties
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elliman, interviews	vocalists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Vocal recital
9:00 Theater; Constance	Law Society Forum:	"Town Hall Tonight,"	WLW Symphonette: Jo-	Middlesex County Glee
9:15 Bennett; Fred Mc-	"Bill of Rights";	with Fred Allen and	sef Cherniavsky, cond.	Club; speaker
9:30 Kaye in "Miracle	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45 at Lourdes"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	It"; legal oddities	Dick Stutz Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Dance music
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Frankie Masters' Orch	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch	Frankie Masters' Orch	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Bill Fontaine's Orch.

Rally Summoned Against Selling Japan Munitions

The Old South Meeting House, scene of many patriotic meetings throughout periods of peace and war, will ring to a new cry at a rally to be held there Saturday evening, April 22:

"Stop Arming Japan!"

A movement, backed by civic and religious leaders of many denominations, will make the meeting a focal point for its campaign to end America's economic "partnership" in Japanese aggression.

The meeting will press the contention that more than half the imported materials used by Japan in her aerial, military and naval warfare with China are purchased in the United States.

Speakers will include Freda Utley, of London, lecturer and former newspaper correspondent, and Dominic J. Gavin, of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, according to an announcement by the sponsoring committee.

Honorary Chairmen of the sponsoring committee are Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, and the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

In a letter sent to many Bostonians, the committee known as the Greater Boston Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, asked that citizens write their Senators or Congressmen at Washington asking for legislation that would prohibit the supplying of war equipment, raw materials or credits to Japan.

The committee also asked that contributions to cover mailing expense be sent to Mrs. William A. Beer, Treasurer, 25 Park Drive, Boston.

Zoology Lecturer to Talk On Safeguarding Families

Dr. Paul Popenoe, lecturer in zoology at the University of Southern California, director of the Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles and secretary of the Human Betterment Foundation, will lecture at 8.30 p. m. on April 17 in John Hancock Hall, it is announced by the Marriage Study Association, Inc. Dr. Popenoe's subject will be "Safeguarding the American Home Through Family Counselling." The lecture will explain the aims of the Association and the proceeds will be devoted to carrying on its work, according to the announcement.

They Seek Lower Taxes in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Representing Property Owners of Boston

Left to right: James Dempsey, Boston Real Estate Exchange; Mrs. Hannah Connor, President, Massachusetts Real Estate Owners League; Thomas F. Flynn, Exeeutive Secretary Apartment House Owners Association; Charles A. Malley, President, Apartment House Owners Association.

Realty Group in Drive to Cut Boston Taxes

Encouraged by recent militant uprisings of individual taxpayers against mounting tax burdens, the Boston Real Estate Exchange today swung machinery in motion for the establishment of an all-Boston Committee designed to assist Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the gigantic and vital task of pruning city expenses to the bone and bringing tax relief to property owners.

Announcement of the pending organization to help save Boston's industrial and residential properties from further migration out of the city or from complete shutdowns was made by Benjamin Tower, President of the Exchange, who said that expenditures must be cut regardless of the size of the State's assessments against the city this year. The State tax collected from towns and cities to make up the State deficit for the year is gathered from real estate owners by law.

Enlarging upon the opening remarks in the campaign made last night at an organization meeting, Mr. Tower today declared: "We feel sure that the Legislature must be impressed with the demands for drastic cuts consolidations and reorganization with the State government. There is even a possibility of keeping State assessments on local communities within last year's figures, thus obviating the need for increased tax rates."

"The hour has struck," Mr. Tower continued, "to save Boston from pending bankruptcy."

Emergency action was declared by Mr. Tower to be necessary in the face of over-assessed values on Boston properties, the loss of valuable sources of government revenue through the migration of industry out of the city with a resultant loss of employment and increased welfare rolls and the fact that 75 per cent of Boston's government costs were shouldered by the owners of property.

Within the next 24 hours, the Real Estate Exchange will name a committee of five members to undertake the important task of organizing a non-political committee to co-operate with the Mayor in the drive on government waste and high costs.

While conceding that Mayor Tobin has done something to effect relief in Boston, he said there is "plenty more to be done." It is not the purpose of taxpayers, he said, to put the city out-of business, but to get the city running on a basis that will enable it to reduce the tax burdens and keep industry in business.

Solution of tax problems, Mr. Tower continued, must be found in sane thinking, co-operation and sincerity. Elimination of steprate increases in the salaries of city, county and school departments he held to be part of the "sane policy" for government economy. City officials, he said, must be willing to sacrifice something to keep their jobs in a paying concern. Unless savings are effected in this way, he believed it would be necessary to restore the graduated 5 to 15 per cent wage reductions discontinued by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Attending the organization meeting last night were such prominent housing authorities as Hannah Connor, President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, John C. Kiley, Director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, Richard M. Bradley of the State Street Committee, Maurice Reidy, representing the Mayor of Worcester, and Charles A. Malley, President of the Apartment House Owners Association of Boston.

The Committee, when named, will operate for tax relief in much the same way as the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association functions, only on a Boston rather than a State basis.

New Milk Pact Helps Vermont Cheese Factories

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 11—Vermont cheese may once again hold the important spot in the produce market that it did two or three decades ago, if new manufacturing facilities continue to expand as now seems indicated.

Definite revival in Vermont of the art of cheese making is apparent, according to H. E. Bremer of Montpelier, supervisor of the division of creamery inspection, Vermont Department of Agriculture.

Information lodged with his office points to the practical certainty that at least two new factories will be set up in the State this coming season, with a probability that more will follow.

According to the plan under which these propose to operate, the farmer takes his whole milk to the factory and receives payment on a butterfat basis after the cheese has been sold. Three cents per pound of cheese is charged for manufacture. About 10 pounds of the average milk will make one pound of cheese.

At the peak of the cheese-making industry in Vermont, about three decades ago, there were at least 35 cheese factories in the State.

Among the manufacturers who continued was A. W. Crowley of Healdville, operating in the near-by town of Mount Holly. Crowley had 51 years of cheese making to his credit at the time he passed on a few years ago. The business is now carried on by his son.

Quite recently, according to department of agriculture reports, the New England Dairies plant at Shoreham has increased its cheese output to a high point.

Developments of this sort were among the things recommended by the Milk Industry Committee appointed by Governor Aiken.

Slate Promotion

Slate quarriers along the southwestern borders of Vermont are giving emergency consideration to the state of their industry which has been falling off in production since its peak in 1908, until now it has reached an all-time low.

According to reports of the United States Bureau of Mines, production of Vermont slate quarries gradually increased from 1879 to 1908. This increase was from approximately 300,000 squares to more than one million. Demand held fairly level for several years, but after 1915 it rapidly decreased until last year found the industry at its lowest ebb.

As a result of the diminishing demand for slate, many quarries in western Vermont and northeastern New York have closed down entirely.

Million-Dollar Offices

Report of the special legislative committee appointed to investigate need for a new State office building and to make recommendations, favors a structure of approximately 60,000 square feet, to cost about $1,000,000.

Two bills have been introduced, based on this report. One provides for the appointment of a commission which would be empowered to re-examine the situation in detail and prepare definite plans and the other provides for construction of the building.

Playwright

Geoffrey Marks

Geoffrey Marks, English playwright and producer, returns to Boston, Friday to speak at noon to the students at The Curry School of Expression on "My Job—The Theater" and in the evening to Dr. Trentwell Mason White's class in creative fiction "Your Job—The Play."

He was last in Boston, in November, when he attended The Curry Birthday Celebration, presenting his wife, Beatrice Terry, in a scene from "The Royal Family."

WPA Probe May Get Its Start In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—One of the first States to come under the House Appropriations Committee's investigation of WPA may be Massachusetts.

Besides proposing a careful study of conditions there, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, also has asked WPA officials for a list of all persons in the Bay State employed by WPA who receive more than $1,200 a year.

He requested that all pay rises granted since the first of the year also be reported to him.

The House Committee met yesterday for the first time to consider undertaking the investigation authorized by the House recently and for which a $25,000 appropriation was voted last week.

The investigation, some Republican leaders indicated, probably would be directed toward the other five New England States. It was understood that they would demand an inquiry in all New England States by the Committee, particularly into "political activities" of the relief administration.

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

Tudors to Keep No. 1 Auto Plate

Massachusetts motor registration, No. 1, will remain in the Tudor family, it is learned from Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mrs. Frederic Tudor of Sandwich, widow of Frederic Tudor, who passed on Sunday, will be assigned Massachusetts' most-coveted number plate.

Mr. Tudor has held No. 1 since 1902, when he owned the first automobile to be officially registered in Massachusetts.

Mr. Goodwin said that his office has been deluged with telephone calls in regard to what is to become of Massachusetts' lowest number.

"In accordance with the Registrar's policy in regard to low numbers," Mr. Goodwin said, "number one will be assigned to Mrs. Tudor. If Mrs. Tudor does not want it then it will be given to Mr. Tudor's stepson, Dr. Frederic Tudor," Mr. Goodwin declared. "I hope this statement will prevent further calls to this office in regard to number one," Mr. Goodwin said.

The Registrar stated that on June 1 last year he received a letter from Mr. Tudor requesting that the number, in the event of his passing, be turned over to his wife.

Harvard Replaces Granville Hicks

Five of the seven new extra-curricular counsellors in American history were announced today by Harvard University authorities. The remaining two teaching fellows will be appointed later in the year to the counsellor positions.

Most notable of the men replaced by the new appointments was Mr. Granville Hicks, an admitted Communist and editor of a Leftist magazine. The university's action in appointing a new counsellor for Adams House, where Mr. Hicks has been holding informal sessions in American history during the past academic year, was no reflection of its opinions of Mr. Hicks' political and academic theories. These particular fellows are appointed yearly as part of Harvard's program to popularize the study of American history, and the appointments are not renewable.

Students of the university were, however, more willing to comment. Approximately 300 of them signed a petition requesting that Mr. Hicks be retained permanently as member of the faculty as long as he could not be reappointed. They pointed out that Mr. Hicks' stay at Harvard has been characterized by almost continual attack from outside organizations, but those who have listened to him teach have strongly supported his appointment by Dr. James B. Conant last spring.

Maine Senate Votes Alien Pension Ban

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, April 11

The Senate concurred with the House today in approving legislation to strike names of aliens from the old age assistance rolls.

Contrary to the House action, there was no debate in the Senate where a favorable committee report was accepted and the bill given its first reading.

Proponents of the measure contended 800 citizens would replace the aliens.

The Senate tabled, at the request of Senator Nathaniel Tompkins of Aroostook, a bill levying a tax on chain stores which had received strong support in the House.

Nonpartisanites Plan Vital Action

One of the main objectives of the second annual convention of Labor's Nonpartisan League of Massachusetts, which will be held at the Copley Square Hotel on Sunday, April 16, will be to "organize for progressive political action in 1940," according to Frank J. Manning, Executive Director of the league.

Calls have been sent to 2,000 labor, fraternal, farmer, and consumer organizations to elect delegates who will be asked to consider plans for building units in all the towns and cities of the State, to organize community campaigns to defend the WPA and the National Labor Relations Act, and to combat Governor Saltonstall's recommendation that the work of the State Labor Relations Board be transferred to courts and to the Department of Labor and Industries.

Congressman Joseph E. Casey will be the principal speaker and will review labor legislation in Congress. A feature of this year's convention will be a secret ballot on the question, "Would you vote for President Roosevelt for a third term?"

Cambridge Drive On '38 Plates Opens

In a drive to prosecute owners of out-of-state cars bearing 1938 registration plates, Cambridge police have been instructed to give special attention to parking districts near Harvard, Technology, and Radcliffe institutions.

The campaign was instigated by Lieut. John R. King, head of the Cambridge Poilce Traffic Bureau following the discovery of three out-of-state cars within a block of the Cambridge police headquarters, with plates outlawed by age after March 31. They were towed to a nearby garage under orders by the police.

Not all states are affected by the March 31 dateline police said, however. Those now illegal include Ontario, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

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Capacity House to View Bruins Battle Tonight on Foreign Ice—Sisti Impresses

Toronto Leafs Are Confident Entering Third Game Tonight

TORONTO, April 11 (CP)—The Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs blew into Toronto with a midwinter-looking blizzard to renew their struggle for the National Hockey League's most prized trophy—the Stanley Cup—in Maple Leaf Gardens tonight.

Assured of a sellout crowd of approximately 15,000 for the third game of the best-of-seven series, the finalists reached Toronto to find the city attacked by a blustering snowstorm that kept all but a handful of fans from greeting the players at the railway station.

The Toronto players, confident of stopping the mighty Bruins after evening the series with their 3-2 overtime victory Sunday night at Boston, predicted they would capture the two games here tonight and Thursday nights, then finish the series at Boston Sunday night.

"Bruins Are Going"

"We're just coming and the Bruins are going," said Manager Conny Smythe. "We've each got one win now but our boys were only getting into stride when we left Boston."

Smythe and several dozen Toronto supporters held the idea Manager Art Ross of the Bruins would continue to depend on his Kraut line of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart for offensive power.

The trio from Kitchener, Ont., accounted for both goals when the Bruins won the first series game 2-1 and Schmidt was an outstanding performer in the Sunday night contest.

Ross was satisfied with the Bruins' showing in the first two games and expected no worse than an even break in the games here.

But Coach Dick Irvin of the Leafs was sure his team had won the psychological game of the set.

Second Game Vital

"We could have won the first one, if we had been taking proper advantage of opportunities," Irvin said. "But the second game sent us home winners and in high spirits. Only twice in the history of the Stanley Cup finals has the team that lost the second game won the round.

"Three of the next four games—if the series lasts that long—will be played on Toronto ice. We'll play lively but snug hockey at home, where we have a center-ice zone that is more suited to our combination than the narrow one in Boston. I think we're in."

Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, 29-year-old center from Minnesota who scored the deciding goal Sunday night, took the result in stride more than any of his mates on the trip home. He curled up in a corner, set up his new portable radio and read a magazine. The rest of the party, after arising late, glowed with confidence.

No Fraternizing

On the same train, the Bruins glumly pointed to the many spots in which they might have won Sunday night's contest. There was no fraternizing between the two teams.

Milt Schmidt of the Bruins brought with him a bruised shoulder, but insisted it was "all right." Capt. Red Horner of the Leafs handed him the hardest bodycheck of the series Sunday night and Schmidt thudded to the ice, then was helped off.

Eddie Shore, veteran defenceman who again has been the Bruin team leader, had a slight ailment that is expected to be gone completely. Pete Langelle was the only Toronto player with anything beyond a minor bruise.

Terrier Gridmen in Harness Again

By a Staff Photographer

Boston University's football hopefuls reported for spring training at Nickerson Field yesterday and for a month will work under direction of these men. Upper, left to right: Capt. Paul Sullivan, Gary Famiglietti, outstanding back of the 1937 eleven who signed with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League, Head Coach Pat Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal. In the lower photo, Coach Holmer illustrates one usage of the new lightweight dummy. Ralph Salvati, backfield candidate, is jumping over the obstacle.

Cronin Pleased With Sox After Good Spring Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERSBURG, Va., April 11—The final game of the Red Sox-Reds series will be played at Roanoke, Va., tomorrow, after which the Boston team will cross the Mason-Dixon Line and hasten into the North, to play Newark on Thursday before going on to Boston.

Although the Red Sox have not won as many games, especially from the Reds, as they would have liked, this has been an ideal training season, according to Joe Cronin. The manager said, "We've had the team in uniform day after day, so that the pitchers have been able to work in turn and the hitters have not had a chance to stiffen up. We haven't had a kick on the weather and there isn't any reason why we all shouldn't be in perfect condition for the season to start a week from today."

Cronin In Shape

Cronin himself down to a mere 195 pounds, but because it is spread evenly on a large frame, he looks no heavier than he has in recent seasons with the Red Sox.

The Red Sox manager has had concern about himself as well as 25 other men, but, as he says, "I love it and I hope I can go on being a playing manager for a couple more seasons."

In a batting slump when the Red Sox left Florida, Cronin has worked himself out of it scientifically. He is one of the smartest hitters in baseball. Opposing pitchers consider him one of the hardest men to get out when the winning runs are on the bases.

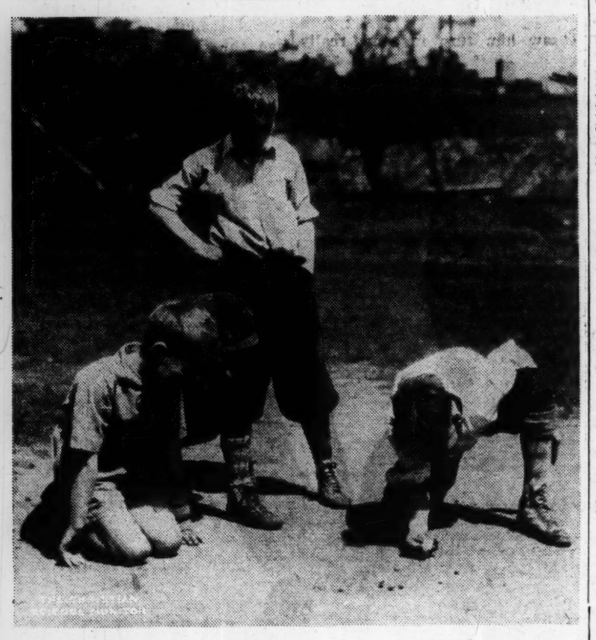
Hitting Counts

Cronin is 32 years old, one of the oldest shortstops in the big leagues. He has overcome his fielding weakness of 1935 and 1936, but he is still somewhat erratic and he has slowed down to the extent that he cannot reach balls he would have caught a few years ago. It is his hard and timely hitting that keeps Cronin a regular, plus his qualities of leadership on the field.

This will be the fifth and last year of Joe Cronin's contract with the Red Sox. There is little doubt that it will be renewed, if he wishes to go on leading the team. Thomas A. Yawkey, owner of the team, promised as much last season. Only if he should inherit part of the Washington club, or be made part-owner by his father-in-law, Clark Griffith, is Cronin expected to leave Boston. In four seasons he has led the Red Sox once to second place, twice to fourth, and once to sixth.

Need Catcher

Ted Williams has done surprisingly well catching fly balls on this trip, but grounders have given him trouble. He has not had to play any sun field that will be as hard as the one in Fenway Park. . . . If the Red Sox could make a trade for a good catcher, they would leap at the opportunity. The trouble is that there are so few good catchers in the American League. . . . Joe Heving and Elden Auker are pitchers who are easy to steal on. . . . The Red Sox get 37½ per cent of the money taken in at the gate in these exhibition games. The Reds get the same, and the rest goes to the local promoter.



"SIGNS OF SPRING"

When the ground begins to thaw and soften, look for a knot of boys "knuckling down" for young America's favorite outdoor pastime in early spring. Also look in the Monitor's newsy Sport Pages for local, national and world athletic doings. They are well-reported, clean, and accurate.

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Sporting Around the Hub

Johnny Kelley Enters B. A. A. Marathon

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, who won the annual B. A. A. Marathon in 1935 and was the first American to finish in the Olympic Marathon in 1936, has entered the Hopkinton-to-Boston run for the ninth time.

Hoping that his showing April 19 may land him another Olympic berth, Kelley yesterday sent his entry to Director Tom Kanaly, with a note attached which nominated Pat Dengis of Baltimore to win, Les Pawson of Pawtucket second, Lloyd Evans of Montreal third, and himself fourth.

Kelley in 1934 finished second to Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont. In 1936 he was fifth; in 1937, second to Walter Young, and last year he was third behind Les Pawson and Dengis. The slight runner has been staying out of the usual 10-mile local runs this year to conserve his energy for the big affair one week from tomorrow.

Other entries received were from Duncan McCallum of Toronto, Oliver Galante of Woburn, James and Freeman Lucas of Cambridge, Frank Annis of Northeastern, A. Ronald Menzier of New Brunswick, Clayton C. Ackles of Boston, Bernie Ahearn of Chelsea, Ted Hoboken of Bridgeport, and John Muise of East Boston.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx powered his first homer since the Red Sox left Florida to give the Boston team a 4-3, 10-inning win over the Cincinnati Reds at Rocky Mount, N. C., yesterday. . . . Ted Williams also hit a round-tripper, while the Reds accounted for three more. . . . Each club got six hits over the 10 frames. . . . At Savannah, Ga., the Bees dropped another contest to the Washington Senators, this time by a score of 4-2. . . . Johnny Pezzullo had a two-run lead and held the Senators to five hits in five innings, but fielding lapses, by Elbie Fletcher principally, cost the locals the ball game. . . . Lefty Grove and Elden Auker are scheduled to pitch for the Sox today in Petersburg, Va., while the Bees and Senators will meet again at Charlotte, N. C.

* * *

Ernest Quigley, umpire-in-chief of the National League, will open the Boston Park Department's School for Umpires tonight at the Vine Street Auditorium, Roxbury. Tom Connolly, who has the same job in the American League, will follow Quigley. Conducted under supervision of Bill Mullen, director of the Park Department baseball, the school has received endorsements from Will Harridge and Ford Frick, American and National League prexies. The course will last six weeks, and big league umpires as they appear in the city have been assigned as lecturers. Bob Quinn of the Bees and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox are scheduled to be on hand tonight.

* * *

Eck Allen, coach of the Brown basketball team and assistant coach of the football team, will be the speaker at the Brown Club of Boston's luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow noon.

* * *

Richard V. Wakeman and H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of Union Boat Club, William E. Holden of University Club, John M. Hall of Tennis and Racquet Club, and Harry K. Cross of Union Boat Club have been named to the first five berths in the State squash rankings, according to an announcement at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Squash Racquets Association at the University Club last night. Wakeman is the recent winner of the State championship, while Holden won the Middlesex Bowl.

* * *

Torbett McDonald, captain-elect of Harvard football, has decided to go out for track this spring in addition to his duties at football practice. His decision strengthens Coach Jaakko Mikkola's team into what he terms the "best track team Harvard has had in many years." If Torbie wins a first in either the 100 or 220 against Yale May 13, he will be sent to England as a member of the Harvard-Yale team to meet Oxford-Cambridge in their biannual get-together.

* * *

The B. C. baseball team left today for its southern trip. Fourteen players were named by Coach Freddie Maguire, and the first game will be played tomorrow against the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

G. C.

College Tennis

George Washington 8, Boston College 1.
Michigan 6, W. and L. 3.
Virginia 9, Manhattan 0.

Coach Hanley Starts B. U. Spring Football Practice

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although informal sessions were held every day last week during the vacation period, spring football practice officially got under way for the 1939 Boston University football team when 45 candidates reported to Coach Pat Hanley at Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday.

More candidates are expected to report today to swell the total to 50, which is about 10 short of the number Hanley originally expected. "We are bothered as usual by late classes and afternoon jobs," he said following the session.

Conditioning Drill

For three weeks previous to the outdoor practice, Hanley conducted indoor blackboard meetings, and the squad yesterday began putting into operation the strategy it learned. For the most part the boys were put through a conditioning drill of ball handling, kicking, and passing, with every man on the squad getting the feel of the ball.

Of the number which reported, 29 were linesmen and 16 were backs. Before the session ended, the former were put under the eye of Assistant Coach Al Kawal, who stressed the fundamentals of correct stance, charging, and pulling out of line. The backs, under direction of Assistant Coach Walt Holmer, concerned themselves with formations.

Although the move will mean nothing as far as permanent positions are concerned, Hanley plans to pick two teams this afternoon. Seven veterans from last fall's eleven will be graduated this June, and replacements must be found in the backfield, and in the line.

Depends on Freshmen

Coach Hanley declared he expects a lot from the freshman crop, who will be sophomores next year. In this group are Jim Cassidy, Frank Provinzano, Jim Sullivan and Carl Erickson, backs, and Cliff Fitzpatrick, George Murphy, and Ray Valas in the line. George Pantano, a varsity back last year, will be converted into an end for next fall's team. Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti will be back at the tackle positions, while Ken Skoropowski and Jim McDonald are expected to earn their letters again at end.

Missing from Hanley's picture are his first-string backfield of Earle Crompton, George Radcliffe, Russ Lawry, and Solly Nechtem, and the middle of his line, Capt. Johnny Walker at center, and Chet Smith and Rolly Bernard, guards.

Everton Wins Again

LONDON, April 11 (CP)—Everton turned in its third straight victory of the Easter holiday series yesterday to go into the final drive for the English Football League Championship with an eight-point margin over Wolverhampton Wanderers. The pacemaking squad whipped Sunderland 6-2 while the Wolves gained a 2-1 verdict over Aston Villa.

College Golf

Fordham 7, N. Y. U. 2.

Excess Baggage on Way Out As Bees Near Home Grounds

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11—Boston's ambitious and improved Bees were another step closer to their home park today as they stopped off in this North Carolina town for another engagement with the Washington Senators. Early this evening a special train takes the two teams toward the Capitol City, where tomorrow and Thursday the annual spring series is brought to a conclusion at Griffith Stadium.

As Rabbit Warstler said today, this is probably the most comfortable northward journey ever taken by a pair of major league baseball clubs. The Bees and Senators played in Florida's sunny climate at Orlando as late as Sunday afternoon, and tomorrow they are in Washington. Just three Pullman jumps for the Senators and only four for the Bees. Compare this schedule to that of the Red Sox, who from the time they broke camp at Sarasota must appear in 13 whistle stops of various sizes and shapes. However, every club to its own tastes. Both long and short journeys probably have advantages and disadvantages.

Although arrival in Washington means that much nearer Boston to a majority of Casey Stengel's hired athletes, there are at least four hustling Bees who are not particularly anxious to pull into the big city. For it is at this point that the Boston manager will drop some of his excess baggage.

Sisti Improved

Among the boys who will leave the club for Hartford, Conn., and there join Fresco Thompson at the Bees' farm in the Eastern League, is Sebastian Sisti. This rangy youngster has been on the Hartford list all spring, but Stengel took him to the Bradenton training camp for the experience. And today he is glad that he did.

"That boy has a real chance to be a big leaguer by 1940," the Bees' manager told me recently. "Some of these fellows can do one or two things well. But Sisti looks like he'll do them all well after a stretch at Hartford. He might pass all these other infielders in one year. In fact, if I got pinched for a shortstop or third baseman later this season, I wouldn't hesitate to call this kid in."

When the rookie first took infield practice at Bradenton, he looked very bad. He was, probably, over-anxious to impress the chief. He over-ran balls at short, and his throws were wild. At the plate he missed balls by the yard. But after some coaching by Eddie Miller, Tony Cuccinello, Thompson, and Stengel, the boy suddenly blossomed into a real prospect. Instead of a raw recruit just out of high school, which he actually was, Sisti took the shape of a possible regular for this year.

Confidence Helped

At shortstop he gets around faster, even, than Miller. And his arm is a rifle. The coaching gave him more confidence at bat, and in the inter-club games the Hartford farm hand showed up a few of the veterans. He at once caught the eyes of the touring critics, who wanted to know what he was doing on the Hartford roster.

However, with his regular infield set and a fellow like Rabbit Warstler in reserve, Stengel is wise in letting Sisti have at least another year of minor-league schooling. Thompson, being a former big league infielder himself, should improve the boy at Hartford. He looks equally at home at shortstop or third base. Considering the present condition of the Bees' inner defense, it would seem that Sisti might make the National League in 1940 at third.

Incidentally, Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, calls Sisti the greatest young infielder he has ever seen. And Joe has two fancy youngsters on his own club—Doerr and Tabor.

Rowell to Hartford

Also headed for Hartford and at least a reason under Fresco Thompson, is Carvel Rowell. The Alabaman came to Stengel as a second baseman, out of Bob Coleman's Evansville farm, but he goes to Thompson as an outfielder. The boy looks impossible on ground balls, yet has a strong arm and real power at the plate. By next spring he should be ready for a serious shot at the Boston outfield.

Ralph Hodgin, another Evansville graduate, figured to go back for further seasoning in the outfield, possibly at Hartford. But now Stengel is not so sure he can part with the rookie. He is another dangerous man at bat and right now looks like a better ball player than some of the other fly chasers the Bees have around.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Frisch vs. Hoey on Broadcast

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Brooklyn's manager, Leo Durocher, calls Cardinal Terry Moore the nearest modern approach to Tris Speaker . . . Watch lanky Ed Levy, the former Rollins College (Winter Park, Fla.) first baseman at Newark this year . . . Looks like the logical successor to Lou Gehrig at Yankee Stadium . . . Ed is a right-hander all the way and is a slender edition of Hank Greenberg . . . The Yankees and Cardinals left St. Petersburg without announcing their intentions of returning there for 1940 spring training . . . It is understood that the two clubs are trying to force the city to build a new grandstand at Waterfront Park . . . The present wooden one is a disgrace.

* * *

Joe McCarthy is now calling his 1939 Yankees the greatest team of all time . . . The Red Sox may change that, no fooling . . . Bill Terry may take the Giants to Miami for conditioning next spring . . . Frank Crosetti and Joe Gordon of the Yankees were seen coaching Pete Reiser, the sensational Dodger rookie infielder . . . Bill McKechnie says the present Red Sox outfit is easily the best ever assembled by Tom Yawkey . . . Freddy Lindstrom will do a daily sports review for a Chicago radio station . . . When Ed Brandt, the left-hander, was released by the Pirates recently, he tried to get a job with the Yankees . . . McCarthy's answer was a polite but firm "No."

* * *

Frankie Frisch talks of the lack of pressure now that he is ready to broadcast Boston's week-day games. . . But the former Cardinal manager may find he is open to much criticism. . . Fred Hoey was a popular figure around the Hub. . . Babe Dahlgren's name is seldom mentioned in connection with first base at Yankee Stadium. . . Yet the boy played the bag well when with the Red Sox. . . And he isn't too bad at the plate. . . The Chicago Cubs took less exhibition game money out of California this year than ever before. . . . They blame it on the weather. . . . Jim Tabor, the new Red Sox third baseman, could have had a five-year scholarship at the University of Alabama. . . Cincinnati has not won a home opening since 1932.

* * *

Unless Joe Di Maggio cools off after the season opens, he is a cinch to set the American League batting pace. . . Joe gave the boys a rare exhibition in the South. . . The Bees would like to have Judnich, the Newark left-hander, in their outfield. . But the Yankees will not listen. . . The Boston players expect to be back in their home city in time to see the finals of the Stanley Cup hockey series. . . By the way, why doesn't somebody tell those hockey magnates that spring is here? . . . Eddie Miller and Tony Cuccinello will show the National League how double plays should be made. . . The Bee combination has looked immense in the South.

* * *

Joe Mowry, who once outfielded for the old Braves, will manage the Winnipeg club in the Northern League. . . Winnipeg trains at St. Paul. . . Ray Mueller, catcher secured from the Bees, will make a big difference in that Pittsburgh pitching staff this year. . . Johnny Berardino, up from San Antonio, is slated to play second base for the Browns. . . Is he better than Don Heffner?. . . Eric McNair has replaced Jack Hayes at second base on the White Sox. . . In five early spring games little Eric produced five home runs . . . It's Demaree and Seeds in the Giants' center field, and may the best man win.

* * *

Buck Jordan will play first base for Syracuse, in the International League. . . Al Simmons relates how Connie Mack almost got tossed out of a game once by Billy Evans. . . Disagreeing with one of the umpire's decisions, Connie jumped up off the benth and waved a warning finger at Evans saying: "You, you, you.". . . At which Billy ran over to the dugout and threatened to order the Philadelphia manager off the field if he uttered another word. . . "But after the game," recalls Simmons, "Evans came around and said he was sorry. Imagine getting tossed out of a game for saying 'You, you, you.'" . . . Johnny Cooney can cover as much ground in the outfield as Vince Di Maggio. . . But the Italian has an edge on throwing. . . Eddie Collins, Sr., will watch Eddie Collins, Jr., play against the Red Sox at New Haven April 17. . . Young Eddie is with the Yale varsity.

1939 Local College Football Schedule

Date	Harvard	Northeastern	Tufts	Boston Univ.	Boston College
Sept. 30		St. Anselm's			Lebanon Valley
Oct. 7	Bates	New Hampshire at Durham	Middlebury at Middlebury	Franklin and Marshall	St. Joseph's Col. (Oct. 6)
Oct. 14	Chicago at Chicago	Bates at Lewiston	Amherst at Amherst	Western Reserve	Florida (Oct. 12)
Oct. 21	Pennsylvania	Tufts at Medford	Northeastern	Upsala	Temple
Oct. 28	Dartmouth	American International	Williams	West. Maryland at Baltimore	St. Anselm's
Nov. 4	Princeton at Princeton	Springfield	Brown at Providence	Manhattan	Auburn
Nov. 11	Army	Upsala	New Hampshire at Durham	Cincinnati at Cincinnati	Detroit at Detroit
Nov. 18	New Hampshire		Bowdoin	Boston College at Fenway Park	Boston Univ.
Nov. 25	Yale		Mass. State at Amherst	Open	Kansas City
Dec. 1				Univ. of Tampa at Tampa, Fla.	Holy Cross (Dec. 2)

Betty Woolsey Heads Americans—Modern Grid Game Requires Long Season

'Durable Dick' Proves To Be U. S. No. 1 Skier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Richard Henry Durrance, who is known as "Durable Dick" at Dartmouth College, where he now is a senior, emerged from two recent week ends of national ski competition in the Pacific Northwest, first at Sun Valley, Idaho, and then on Mount Hood near here, as the nation's No. 1 skier for 1939.

The slight lad, who was the United States' best ski hope in the 1936 Olympic Games and was considered the nation's best snow runner from 1935 to last year when he went into a slump, captured practically all the titles available in the two tournaments

Four Titles on Mt. Hood

In the Sun Valley meet, Durrance ran away with the National Four-way Championship and followed that performance by taking four of a possible six titles in national slalom and downhill competition on Mount Hood the first week end of April.

Championships collected in the Mount Hood national were the open and the amateur combined downhill, the amateur slalom and the amateur downhill. The slight Dartmouth star also finished second in the open slalom and fourth in the open slalom.

His winnings were all the more impressive when it was discovered he had captured the open combined crown against the nation's best amateurs and the ski teachers—who compete only in the open events because of National Ski Association rulings.

Bowed to Pfeiffer

Durrance bowed in the open slalom only to Friedle Pfeiffer of Sun Valley, a German-born and trained ski teacher, and in the open downhill to three of the nation's most famed ski teachers, Toni Matt, Hannes Schroll and Peter Radacher, all of the Sun Valley instruction staff.

Another United States amateur, boosting the nation's stock in the ski world, was Wendall Cram, high school sophomore from Bridgewater, Vt. Cram placed seventh in the open slalom event, fifth in the open downhill race and fifth in the combined open rankings.

In the amateur field he was defeated only by Durrance and Reider Anderson, Norwegian star, in the slalom and by Durrance in the downhill and combined events

U. S. Team Captain

Women skiers of the United States were headed by Betty Woolsey, United States team captain, in the Mount Hood event. The Cornwall, Conn., skier speeded to the open and the amateur downhill titles and the combined amateur crown. She was third in the women's amateur slalom, an event won by Doris Friedrich, Swiss entry.

Erna Steuri, Switzerland's champion, who competed only under the "open" banner, took the women's open combined title, the open slalom and the second-place prize in the open downhill.

Another prize going to Durrance, although it was not at stake in the tournaments, was the Bass silver ski boot trophy for "the outstanding Americar amateur skier."

Tryout Certificates

Racers who won American team tryout certificates in slalom, downhill and combined and from which the 1939 and 1940 teams will be selected were:

Women—Betty Woolsey, Nancy Reynolds, Montclair, N. J.; Hannah Locke, Philadelphia; Grace Careter Lindley, Minneapolis; Dorothy Hoyt, Seattle, Wash.; Lilo Schwarzenbach, New York; Marian McKean, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt.; Shirley McDonald, Tacoma, Wash., and Margaret Jennings, Berkeley, Calif.

Men—Durrance, Cram, Gordan Wren, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Dick Mitchell, Sun Valley; Bill Janss, Stanford University; Robert Barto, Seattle, Wash.; Peter Garrett, New Haven, Conn.; Harold Hillman, Dartmouth; Robert Blatt, Yosemite, Calif.; Olaf Rodegard, Portland, Ore., and Sanderson Schauffler, Denver, Colo.

New England Skiers in National Picture

Richard Henry Durrance, nation's leading skier, shown in slalom race in national ski meet held on Mt. Hood, near Portland, Ore., April 1 and 2. He is a Dartmouth undergraduate. Inset: Betty Woolsey, United States women's team captain, and outstanding United States skier in the recent Mt. Hood competition. She is from Cornwall, Conn.

Fortieth Trip To Penn Relay Meet By Coach Moakley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—On April 28 and 29, on Franklin Field, Jack Moakley, septuagenarian, coach of the Cornell track team, will make his fortieth annual appearance as the mentor of the Ithicans in the annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.

Five years after the Carnival started, Moakley began his career at Cornell and that season found him among the small group of college coaches on Franklin Field with teams entered in the then limited program.

On that first day in 1900 Moakley saw one of his protégés, P. Boynton, win the hammer throw with a toss of 147ft.71-2in. to break by more than 18 feet the record set by T. Truxton Hare, the previous year.

During his 40 years as an important figure at relay games, Moakley has watched athletes coached by him win nine American championship relay events, one freshman championship and 22 special event titles. In 1916 his four-mile relay team established a new world's record of 17m.51 1-5s. in the four-mile relay.

Records in every event on the program have been broken over and over again during Moakley's years at the relay carnival, years not exceeded by any coach in the country.

This year as in the past Moakley will have a large squad competing in the many events on the extensive program. Seven relay teams and 24 individuals in nine special events will wear the Red and White of Cornell in competition with the outstanding athletes from many sections of the country. Moakley's complete entry names 64 athletes.

Football Is Definitely A Spring and Fall Sport

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Any lingering idea that football is a fall sport will be dissipated by a visit to any of the more advanced football founts. The big-shouldered fellows are at it hot and heavy and the atmosphere is the real McCoy, games n'everything.

Practice games with other colleges have become a recognized part of the spring athletic program. Once coaches merely subjected their meal tickets to heavy but unproductive intra-squad scrimmages. Nowadays it isn't surprising to see a team travel 200 miles or so for a "practice" game, played before a respectable crowd, with cheer leaders and all the fixings.

So Complex

It's all very easy to explain.

A coach says: "We have to do it. Modern football is so complex it can't be taught in a short time. Proper timing and play execution can't be perfected unless we have long spring drills and scrimmage under game conditions. Squads are so large it takes more time to choose the players."

Graduate managers, always alive to publicity, think the games arouse enthusiasm for the fall season. Coaches like to play outside opposition for three reasons: (1) it gives the squad an incentive: (2) their own second-stringers used in intra-squad frays are thoroughly familiar with the first team formations; (3) freshmen, who may make the team as sophomores in the fall, get a chance to show their stuff, or lack of it, in tough competition.

While here and there an educator has raised his hands in alarm at spring football's growth, the only real opposition of any strength is in the "Ivy League" of the East. But with teams like Michigan, Stanford, Army, and Navy on Ivy schedules, there seems little chance the opposition will amount to much.

You do not, however, hear any echoing cheers from the spring sports coaches. Instead you hear: "Yep, young Smith would make a fine second baseman—or quarter-miler or stroke oar—but he's a fine quarterback, too."

One of the more philosophical coaches had this to say: "We can't kick; football pays the bills for us."

Alabama Back

Outside of the Ivy League, where spring practice is short but not noticeably sweet, the boys have been doing fine. On the reports of scouts and fans we can announce that:

Duke, Clemson, and Mississippi have been performing heroically in the South, and Alabama is back, big and tough.

Fordham, barring accidents of scholastic or physical nature, will be tops in the East, with Jim Blumenstock and Len Eshmont, two of the East's best halfbacks, ready, willing, and able. Army, Cornell, and Syracuse loom as minor powers.

Out West, Michigan and Minnesota awed onlookers, and Notre Dame is down to its last 150 players.

Oh, yes. The Horned Frogs of Texas Christian will be better than fair.

Ten Successive Defeats Mark Sacramento's Start

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Baseball experts, thumbing through Pacific Coast League history, decided the Sacramento Senators had reached honorable mention status if they had not speared a new record by losing their first 10 games of the season. That's all that have been played to date.

Available files and the memories of the older baseball rooting division fail to disclose a longer losing streak beginning with the opening game. The Senators needn't feel so badly about it, however, in view of the case of the 1912 San Francisco Seals.

That club, before the season opened, had a coast league rating comparable to the present day ranking of the New York Yankees in all baseball. The Seals manager, the late Danny Long, was so impressed with his talent he telegraphed every club in the Southern League offering help at any position.

"Take Them Away"

"Take some of these players off my hands or we'll make such a runaway of the race it will be illegal" was the gist of his messages to manager-friends in the other league.

The big story of the 1912 coast loop pennant chase was this: The highly favored Seals won their first game in 13 innings, then lost 13 successive contests and finished the season in last place. And Manager Long hadn't sent a player away.

Ten years or so before, the Oakland club of the California State League, which preceded the coast circuit, lost 26 games in a row.

Regulars Art Out

Although the losing streak was unexpected, Sacramento fans haven't lost hope because they recall the club of three years ago seemed weak in the early part of the race yet came back to finish first in the regular schedule. Besides, first-string catcher Brusie Ogrodowski is incapacitated and Outfielders Lou Vezelich and Max Marshall and Shorstop Pat Ankenman are in untimely slumps.

Aside from that none expects the parent club, the St. Louis Cardinals, to sit idly by and let one of its offspring take too much of a larruping without doing something about it.

In fact, President Phil Bartelme of the Sacramento club disclosed that "temporary assistance, at least" has been assured him by Branch Rickey, President of the Cardinals.

Sherrill Returned

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The victory-less Sacramento Club of the Pacific Coast League got a pitcher April 11 from its parent team, the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Cardinals announced that Lee Sherrill, a right-hander, had been returned on option to Sacramento. He won five games and lost 10 there last season.

Bob Diefenthaler To Seek New Jump Record at Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Capt. Bob Diefenthaler, who will lead a University of Illinois track squad to the Drake Relays April 28 and 29, will have two strong incentives to spur him in the high jump.

One is to retain the championship in the event which he won last year, and the other to shoot at the Drake record of 6ft. 6in., made by another Illinois jumper, the famous Harold M. Osborn, in 1922.

Osborn's Drake mark is also the Illinois outdoor record. Diefenthaler has already established a new Illinois indoor record of 6ft. 6¾in. He will encounter strong competition at Des Moines, but has won the jump in the Illinois Relay Carnival, the Big Ten indoor meet, and the Butler and Chicago relays.

Coach L. T. Johnson may send 880-yard, mile, and two-mile relay teams to Drake. The mile team—Downs, McCown, Krivec, and Ashley—established a new Illinois indoor record of 3m. 20.4s. in the Chicago relays. The 800-quartet will probably be composed of Ashley, Hugill, Downs, and McCown, and Brown, Schubert, Yarcho, and Krivec will make up the two-mile squad.

In the special events, Johnson will enter Ashley, sprints; Reising, hurdles; Yarcho and Brown, two miles; Haviland, discus, and Gragg, shotput and discus. Gragg placed fifth in the shot last year.

Michigan's track team, Big Ten champions, will open the outdoor season here on April 22.

Minnesota Holding Spring Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Faced with the task of developing eight regulars to fill vacancies in the starting lineup plus the replacement of eight other lettermen, Coach Bernie Bierman called his 1939 spring football squad to order at the University of Minnesota on Monday for "36 full sessions of football."

Not since Bierman returned to his alma mater eight seasons ago and began to turn out winners at Minnesota has the annual spring drill assumed the importance of this one. Weather permitting, the Gopher squad will go to work at once.

Here is the situation the Gopher squad faces in its 1939 campaign:

Sixteen lettermen have graduated, eight of them from the 1938 starting lineup. However, 21 letter winners will be back for another season, plus 16 reserves and 40 sophomores.

One end, a tackle, both guards, center, quarterback, right half and fullback must be found for the starting eleven. Reserves must be found and trained to back up most of the other positions.

On the face of it, the Gopher situation does not appear to be overly bright, but there are numerous causes for optimism, among them, the indication that the 1938 freshman squad will produce one of the best sophomore crops in several seasons.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 10

At Monroe, La.: Cleveland (A) 9, New York (N) 5.
At Dallas, Tex.: Chicago (N) 10, St Louis (A) 2.
At Rocky Mount, N. C.: Boston (A) 4, Cincinnati (N) 3 (10 innings).
At Savannah, Ga.: Washington (A) 4, Boston (N) 2.
At Shreveport, La.: Pittsburgh (N) 7, Chicago (A) 3.
At Atlanta: Brooklyn (N) 13, New York (A) 5.
At Birmingham, Ala.: Philadelphia (N) 8, Birmingham (SA) 1.
At Johnson City, Tenn.: St. Louis (N) 32, Asheville (P) 7.
At Durham, N. C.: Philadelphia (A) 19, Duke University 2.
At Columbus, Ga.: Philadelphia (A) 2nds 11, Columbus (SAL) 8.

And Talking of - - Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hundredth Year of Henley

LONDON—Oarsmen from the United States and several other countries are expected to emphasize by their presence the international significance of Henley Royal Regatta, when the Centenary of that world-famed Thames River boating festival is celebrated July 5-8.

Already British crews are in process of preparation to repel a formidable invasion from overseas. And none more impressively so than the first boat of London Rowing Club, stroked by that excellent oar from Cambridge University, D. A. L. Lawrence.

Second Success

In the only boat race of any significance held in Britain so far this year, apart from the classic Oxford-Cambridge contest, Lawrence gave a splendid exhibition of his racing ability. Against the clock. That was in the annual Head of the River Race, which attracted a record entry of 148 crews. London was victorious after being in second place halfway down the Mortlake-Putney course (4¼ miles) and the victory gave Lawrence his second success in consecutive years. In 1938 he was stroking the Goldie eight, Cambridge University's reserve crew.

Now Lawrence's attention, like that of all other top-class British rowing men, turns to Henley, a small market town of Oxfordshire, 35 miles from London. Or, rather, to the silver stream that glides along there, between Henley Bridge and Temple Island, with the green wooded landscape of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire stretching away restfully to either hand.

Perfect Regatta Course

Here, in a beautiful setting, is to be found what oarsmen of many lands have described as the perfect regatta course—straight as an arrow, 80 feet wide, and marked off by wooden booms. The distance is 1 mile 550 yards for eight-oar crews, and I think you might say that this corresponds in track-running parlance to the quarter-mile. In other words, it is too long for a sprint, too short for a real test of stamina. Which means that you have to go flat out all the way and it seems an impossibly long way.

Eight events figure on the Henley program, and of these the two which have most captured the popular imagination are the Diamond Sculls (at present held by that highly individualistic sculler, J. W. Burk, Penn Athletic Club, U. S. A.) and the Grand Challenge Cup, won last summer for the fifteenth time by London Rowing Club.

Grand Challenge Cup

Seven times has the Grand Challenge Cup been taken abroad—to Belgium in 1906, 1908 and 1909; to Australia in 1912; to U. S. A. in 1914 (by Harvard Athletic Association Boat Club) to Switzerland in 1936 and to Germany in 1937.

Most frequently on the roll of victors in the final for this coveted trophy occurs the name of Leander, successful on 21 occasions. Leander is quite an extraordinary institution, occupying a place in rowing analagous to that of the Marylebone Cricket Club in England's national summer game. And one of the greatest glories that can come to a British rowing man is to be invited to row for Leander and so to become qualified to wear the salmon-pink insignia so highly respected in the world of "wet bobs."

Wide Range

As the components are drawn from a wide range of clubs, a Leander eight starts its training as practically a scratch crew. But there is inevitably so much talent in the boat that it soon rows itself into a most formidable proposition.

Besides the "Grand" and the "Diamonds," the trophies on the Henley program are the Thames Cup, for eights not considered fast enough to race for the Grand; the Stewards Cup, Visitors Cup and the Wyfold Cup, for four-oared crews; the Ladies Challenge Plate, for school and university college eights and the Silver Goblets for pair-oars. The present holders of these trophies are:

Thames Cup ..... Kent School, U. S. A.
Stewards Cup ..... Leander Club
Visitors' Cup ..... Oriel College, Oxford
Wyford Cup ..... London Rowing Club "B"
Ladies' Plate ..... Radley College
Silver Goblets.
W. G. R. M. Laurie and J. H. T. Wilson, Leander

© S. P. Skilton

Twice the victorious stroke in the Head of the River race on the Thames—this year for London Rowing Club, last year for the Goldie Crew of Cambridge—D. A. L. Lawrence, seen here, is expected to have a great racing season this summer, which brings the Centenary of Henley Royal Regatta.

Generals Win First

TORONTO, April 11 (CP)—Oshawa Generals, Eastern Canadian champions, defeated Edmonton Roamers, western titlists, 9—4 here last night in the first game of a best-of-five series for the Dominion Junior Hockey championship and the Memorial Cup.

North-South Play Continues Today

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Keener competition was anticipated today in the North and South tennis tournament after the favorites all came through the opening round without an upset.

Ed Fuller of Salem, Mass., became the No. 1 man when Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., who won the singles title last year, was prevented by illness from entering.

Fuller advanced to the second round yesterday by the default of Bill Hulme of Philadelphia.

Carlton Rood of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1 ranking player on the University of North Carolina team, easily eliminated Arthur Wilson of New York, 6—0, 6—0 in the opening round.

Harris Everett of the University of North Carolina, Florida State champion, encountered a hard battle, however, with Allen Blade of Washington, D. C., but won, 10—8, 10—8.

The women's singles competition will start today.

Bees' Jim Kennedy Joins Sherbrooke

SHERBROOKE, Que. (CP)—James Kennedy, a right-hand pitcher from Boston, Mass., has been signed by Sherbrooke Athletics of the Provincial Baseball League, it has been announced.

Kennedy, property of Boston Bees, played with Albany in the International League two years ago and with Hartford in the Eastern League last season.

Henry (Shorty) Demeo, veteran second baseman from Fall River, Mass., has been signed to manage Drummondville Tigers in the same league. Demeo played for Sherbrooke last year.

More Praise for Ted Williams Rolls In From Pacific Coast

NEW YORK (AP)—The prediction that Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox will be the "rookie of the year" brings a rousing pean of approval from Stuart N. Lake of San Diego, Calif., along with some new and important information on the gangling youngster.

Lake, who back before the war covered baseball for the old New York Herald, has followed Williams' career intimately, and what he doesn't know about Ted isn't worth the telling. Attend

"He got his start here in San Diego, High School and American Legion teams, then to the San Diego coast league club, where he learned about all he knows about baseball under the able tutelage of Cedric Durst, the old big league outfielder.

"Ted started as a pitcher, and I saw him turn in some really great jobs as an amateur; a good, heady kid with a fast one and excellent control.

Natural Hitter

"But he was a natural hitter, too valuable as such to be wasted. He knew no more about defensive play than a jack-rabbit, had the impression that all he had to do was step up and swat. Hustling in the outfield was beyond his comprehension, and as a base-runner he was more so.

"It was Durst who taught him to field and who had him take a course of training under a track coach to improve his getaway and to speed him up on the bases. More important, it was Cedric who gave him that smooth, effortless swing with that wrist-snap at the crucial instant of impact—almost a golfer's swing.

"Notice the kid. He doesn't hit the ball; he doesn't hit at it. He swings clean through it. He's close to being, and may well be before he's through, the wrist-hitter par excellence.

"Joe Cronin and the Red Sox can thank Durst for that. If you don't think it took kindliness, patience, firmness, and downright ability to make that kid learn anything, you might ask Donie Bush, who managed him last year at Minneapolis.

Salvation Army Product

"Ted Williams ought to pull 'em through the turnstiles from another source. Literally, the drums ought to beat up a following for him. Far as I know, he is the only Salvation Army product in organized baseball.

"His mother is May Williams, perhaps the best known Salvation Army lassie in San Diego. Since the war and until a few months ago she shook a tambourine on the local streets and sold a profitable War Cry. She has ideas both about baseball and about her boy.

"There's a good story in Manny Salvo, too. I have a hunch he'll stick with the Giants and beat young Fred Hutchinson's showing with Detroit. I saw Hutch work quite a lot last season, and the boys who hit against him on a half-dozen clubs I know well. Half of them have been in the big show themselves, and they don't think Detroit got stuck.

"In fact, Seattle was the sucker in that deal. They should have kept him another year, for the sake of the club and the gate, not to mention the better deal that might have been possible."

Jeanne Goes Back to School

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. (AP)—Slender 15-year-old Jeanne Cline, a sensation of the women's winter golf tournaments, has swapped her golf clubs for an armful of schoolbooks.

The little girl, who two years ago didn't know a putter from a sandtrap, was back in high school seeking to catch up with her sophomore classmates, after an absence of several weeks.

In 1937, when Jeanne's father, Dr. George M. Cline, was President of the Bloomington Country Club, he gave her a makeshift set of practice clubs. Without instruction, she handled the irons as though long acquainted with them. Honors at the club came easily for her.

Dr. Cline agreed with opinion that Jeanne "had something." He started taking her to Chicago's Medinah Country Club, where the Armour boys, Sandy and Thomas, were professionals. Sandy took her in charge.

A year ago, Sandy became the pro at Bloomington and Jeanne continued to take instructions, showing marked improvement in her game.

In July, Jeanne won consolation honors in the first flight of the Illinois State tournament, her first competitive appearance.

She won a first flight championship in the western junior and failed to qualify in the national at Westmoreland by four strokes. All this was done with her poorly matched practice clubs.

Last Christmas, Santa Claus left a set of matched clubs in her golf bag. She promptly celebrated by shooting some sensational golf in the Southland.

The first big tournament she ever qualified for was the recent North and South at Pinehurst, N. C. Jeanne set the course afire in the first round, but was eliminated in the second by Katherine MacCloskey of Pittsburgh. However, she showed enough in the time she was there to steal the show from such seasoned performers as Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, who won the tournament, Jane Cothran, Jean Bauer and Dorothy Kirby.

Royals in Finals

MONTREAL, April 11 (CP)—Montreal Royals swept into the Allan Cup finals last night as they came from behind to snatch a 2-1 victory over Toronto Goodyears in the fifth and deciding game of their Eastern Canada Senior Hockey final. They meet Port Arthur Bearcats, Western champions, in the last round to be played here.

College Baseball

Delaware 7, Vermont 6.
Indiana 14, Indiana State 5.
Michigan 9, W. and L. 4.
V. M. I. 4, Maryland 3.

U. S. Outsails Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 11 (AP)—The visiting United States team of international one-design yachts gained its first victory in three races against Bermuda sailors yesterday by defeating the Bermuda team 21¼ points to 15.

The race was decided at the start when Bill Cox, piloting Joseph L. Merrill's Feather, luffed two Bermuda rivals across the starting line before the starting gun was fired. Feather jockeyed Jim Pearman's Zephyr and Vincent Frith's Teaser into the false start, but went over the line herself.

All three had to return and start afresh, but the United States yacht was in better position to do it and remained on top all the way to lead the fleet home. The four Bermuda yachts all lost ground in the scramble at the start and only Bayard Dill's Coquette was a contender for top honors.

The visitors and Feather in particular sailed well upwind and Donald G. Miller's Brendy showed speed on the run to take second place from Coquette.

Feather sailed the windward-leeward course in 2h. 15m., in a 10-mile wind. The others finished in the following order (with elapsed times): Brendy, 2h. 16m. 58s.; Coquette, 2h. 17m. 10s.; Ginch, Herman F. Whiton, United States, 2h. 17m. 18s., Zephyr, 2h. 18m. 30s.; Teaser, 2h. 20m. 55s.; Undine, Roderick Williams, Bermuda, 2h. 23m. 16s.; Grilse, Robert M. Stanley, United States, 2h. 24m. 03s.

Tiger Turnout 'Disappointing'

PRINCETON, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Head Coach Tad Wieman began Princeton's football spring training yesterday and expressed disappointment at a turnout of only 33 candidates for what he hoped would be a "better Princeton eleven" next fall.

Five varsity lettermen were among the group which started drills on defensive fundamentals. Training will continue, Wieman said, for the next three weeks.

The varsity lettermen who reported were Dick Wells and Harry Dixon, quarterbacks, Mac Raymond and Chuck Winston, ends, and Bob Tierney, tackle.

Hogg Shoots 81 In Mason-Dixon

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 11 (AP)—Dr. Hory Hogg, Lewisburg, W. Va., veteran, played into a stiff west wind yesterday to take the lead in the qualifying round of the Mason and Dixon men's amateur tourney.

Hogg, one of six golfers who fared forth despite the breeze, marked up an 81. Most of the sharpshooters decided to postpone their qualifying round until today.

John Chenoweth of Charleston with an 85 came in after Hogg; S. W. Kinyon of Owatonna, Minn., got 88; H. H. Blackburn of Lewisburg, 91, and Dr. W. H. Curley of Brigeport, Conn., 105.

Athletics Defeat Duke

DURHAM, N. C., April 11 (AP)—Chubby Dean, Dave Smith, Hal Wagner, and Wayne Ambler returned to the Duke campus yesterday to lead the Athletics to an easy 19-to-2 victory over their former college team, Duke University.

Smith and Dean divided the pitching honors, yielding only six hits, five of them in the first inning off Smith. Wagner did the catching and clouted a triple and a single. Ambler, at second, got two doubles and single in four times up.

Where to Dine

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Puzzling Over Puzzles—A Hobby Ancient and Modern

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Rebuses, Enigmas, Charades Have Ever Intrigued the Curious

Puzzles Have Provided Excellent Mental Exercise From Riddles of Samson to Radio Quiz Programs

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

By Everett M. Smith (Puzzlesmith)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jig-saw puzzles, crosswords, mathematical problems—even the little gadgets of wire, string or cardboard. What do puzzles offer as a hobby?

Well, speaking for the literary types, the fact that some 35 members of the National Puzzlers' League gathered not long ago in Scranton, Pa., for their 111th semiannual convention proves that puzzles must offer something. For not one of the delegates was what might be termed a professional puzzler. Rather, each had found in puzzling a hobby which had drawn him, in midwinter, from the comforts of his fireside to travel for many miles over the Pocono Mountains to this center of the anthracite coal industry—merely for a few hours' conference with fellow puzzlers. What was the attraction?

Delightful Fraternalism

Curious to find out more about this lure of puzzling, I attended my first Puzzlers' convention some years ago. Like many others, I had solved a puzzle or two in my time—jigsaws and crosswords, particularly. But what was there about puzzles that made them a lifetime hobby? I soon found that there was much more to this puzzling business than the mere solving or making of puzzles. There was a definite fraternalism apparent in this cultured group that I have not experienced anywhere, before or since. From all walks of life they had gathered—bankers, educators, farmers, businessmen, railroaders, housewives, and mechanics—all interested in puzzles as a hobby.

And I found that although the members of this "Krewe" may sit up half the night poring through ponderous dictionaries, or make innumerable trips to public libraries to browse their way through countless reference books in their search for the "elusive," formality is unknown among the members. Not a "high hat" is to be found. This may be due partly to the fact that, at conventions and in correspondence with one another, real names and occupations are all but forgotten. The puzzlers are known by noms de plume.

Can You Guess?

A hasty glance through the Puzzlers' Directory discloses Abie Ghinner, Bouncing Bob, Kee Pon, Cora Van Apple, Dhumbb Bhelle, Maine-Iac, Awl Wrong, Ho-Ho, and I. N. Joyum. Some noms are descriptive, and it is not too hard to guess the occupations of N. Jineer, Amanovlettus, or I. Tappa Ke. And, regardless of any possible significance, who could be formal with such folks as Hokus Spokus, Dizzy, Madda Boutem, I. Scream, or Miss N. Link? Indeed, I found that puzzling is truly the "Open Sesame," for, during many subsequent calls at puzzlers' homes and places of business, I have always found these followers of Madame Sphinx to be the very quintessence of cordiality. The mere mention of Hoodwink's transposal in the last Enigma, or Tweedledee's charade, was all that was needed to start one off.

The Enigma, by the way, is the League's monthly paper—a magazine by puzzlers for puzzlers, and it contains, in addition to League chat and puzzle articles, many examples of puzzleistic art contributed by the various members. These all run to the literary type, and include those forerunners of the modern crossword—the forms. These call for words based on geometrical shapes—squares, diamonds, pyramids, rhomboids, octagons, hectagons, hexdecagons, and many others.

Then, there are the well-known charades, transposals, rebuses, and anagrams, besides the now popular cryptograms—all prime examples of problems evolved by puzzlers to be solved by other puzzlers. And all call for an amazing knowledge of words, gained through diligent study of that gold mine of information—the dictionary. For it is the frequent references to this volume, and to various atlases, gazetteers, thesauri, and other storehouses of knowledge, that have enabled these puzzlers to gain their information on a multitude of subjects in an interesting way. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why puzzles offer so much as a hobby. They make the more difficult problems of today more interesting.

During the past year or so, a multiplicity of so-called "quiz" programs on the radio have attracted countless listeners—all seekers for more knowledge. Now, probably it is more or less true that if these same questions which form the basis of such interesting programs were dealt out in the form of examination papers, as in school, there would be far less interest in the problems and their answers. But, put into puzzleistic form—well, that's like adding a delectable dessert to an otherwise commonplace meal.

"Oldest and Most Universal Game"

So it is that puzzles have been the hobby, not only of thousands of moderns, but of the ancients as well. Indeed, puzzling has been called "the oldest and most universal game in existence." Samson, we recall, was known as the "Father of Riddles," and his famous riddle to the young men of the Philistines, about 1200 B. C., is recorded in the 14th chapter of Judges. Also, puzzling was held as a religious rite among the ancient Egyptians, and the famous riddle of the Grecian Sphinx long has been a classic: "What is that animal which in the morning goes forth on all four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?" The date of this old-timer is unknown, but Sophocles wrote of it in the 4th century B. C., the answer being "Man," who, in early life crawls on all fours, later walks on two feet, and who in his later years has acquired a staff.

And, reverting to modern puzzles, who does not contemplate with joy a well-constructed word square, a crossword puzzle, or a cleverly worked out acrostic? And who has not marveled over the ability of those who are capable of solving intricate cryptograms? They, and many other types of puzzles, are the dessert served up continually to those who delight in puzzles. And I have found, too, that the lure of puzzling lies not only in the making of puzzles for others to solve, and in solving them oneself, but that it lies in the puzzlers, themselves—those who actively engage in this baffling hobby.

A Hobby Article runs on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Photo by William M. Rittase

Making a Basket

Spring will soon be here, although it "comes slowly up this way" when the way is New England. However, May and again in the autumn will see outdoor basketball games at the House in the Pines, Norton, Mass. Outdoor recreation is a feature of this school, and includes, besides basketball, tennis, archery, volley ball, golf, hiking, baseball, and a great deal of riding. As with many private schools, the games are intramural—so the school wins no matter how the game comes out!

Newscasting Added to Courses

Modern Journalism Includes It, Is Deduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Columbia, Mo.

A class in News Broadcasting is taught in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, Columbia, in which the newscasts written by the students are broadcast over KFRU, a local station. Classes are limited to students who have had general reporting experience on The Columbia Missourian, a daily newspaper put out by the students.

The class includes the "processing" and actual daily broadcasting of both local and leased-wire service news. Processing consists in reading the story over and rewriting it as a piece of radio news for broadcasting. The tie-up of the station with the School is beneficial to both. The School furnishes KFRU the news, and it puts the newscasts on the air. The station has the advantage of having more carefully written newscasts than would otherwise be possible, as the classes run continuously from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon, with students working in two-hour shifts.

News written for the radio must be handled differently than if it were for a newspaper because it is to be heard, not read. Vaughn Bryant, assistant professor of journalism, advises the student to write it as if he were telling it to someone in his own words. He tells his students that writing news for radio is telling a story orally. It should be told in the conversational narrative manner just as though the writer were telling a friend of some happening.

Must Hold Listener's Interest

When a radio listener tunes in for the news, he wants not only to be entertained, but to be informed. The radio report must be written in an attractive way so that when read over the radio it will sound well and hold the listener's interest. But the writer also has to be careful to make his points and make them plain. When you fail to understand something in a newspaper story, you can turn back and read it again. Naturally this can't be done when the news comes over the air. People hear at the average rate of 160 words a minute while a normal person reads at a little less than 100 words a minute. It is essential that the points be clear, told simply, but containing the full import of the news. Even with the most important story of the day, the copy must be kept in a conversational tone.

Mr. Bryant says that one of the most helpful ways of writing radio news copy is to put yourself in the place of the listener. Get the news from the listener's angle. Listen to how news sounds, in syllables; how it will be understood, in phrases and clauses; and how the listener will react to it. The story should be short, as most people tire of listening in a few minutes. Experience has taught the class that no story is worth more than 400 words on the air.

A rhythmic style has been adopted as the best for radio. This style makes it possible for the announcer to get a swing into his words, by using action verbs and nouns that can be enunciated with force. No adjective should be used that does not give the listener a mental picture. Too many adjectives bury the noun.

Letters that are particularly hard to pronounce over the air are "s" and "th." Such a word as "reminiscences" will come from the radio in a series of hisses. Another thing to avoid is words with double meanings. This is also true of a word written one way, that sounds like another spelled differently. If there is the slightest possible chance of this word being misunderstood, the sentence should be rewritten. In giving figures round numbers should be used, but not too many of them. The radio audience doesn't have time to understand figures.

Must Not Be Cluttered

If radio writing is to be effective it can't be cluttered with too many descriptive words. Furthermore, simple sentences rather than long involved ones must be used. If a person tries to speak an involved sentence he is likely to become short-breathed before reaching the end. A phrase with too much alliteration will also cause him to stumble.

Each week George Guyon, director of KFRU, gives auditions to the class and talks to them on how best to utilize their voices on the air. From the group he sometimes selects one or two to give some of the newscasts. To be selected, a student must have a good voice, be intelligent, and able to interpret what he reads. This year the station director has one student give several of the newscasts. News is broadcast six times daily.

Conversational Tone Needed

The chief fault with the average amateur newscaster is that he puts no vitality in his voice and doesn't interpret his reading. Most students can learn to write a good story for the air, but many lack the ability to tell it on the air. They fail to establish a conversational tone, and read it in a stiff, stilted style.

By listening to thei. newscasts as they come over the air, students improve their writing and get a better insight into the problems of the announcer. They learn to analyze a story for what is important and to lift the essential part from the rest of the copy so that it will stand out.

Listening to Their Own

Every student in this course learns to take both local and leased wire news and rewrite it for the radio. He has the opportunity of listening over KFRU to the newscasts that he and other members of the class have written, and in addition he may have auditions at the station and the advice and criticism of its director. Those showing exceptional ability will be given a chance to do some of the actual broadcasting.

This is the second year that the course has been taught in the School of Journalism. Many of the students that have taken this course now have positions with news editors, newscasters and announcers. Some of the stations where graduates are employed are KSD, St. Louis; KGKO, Ft. Worth; WHO, Des Moines; KSO and KRNT, Des Moines Register and Tribune Station; WMBH, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; WIBW, Topeka; KVOE, Santa Ana, Calif.

Tomorrow's Voters at the Polls

How American History Pupils Used Election Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Overbrook, Pa.

Recollections of the last election will not fade so easily from the minds of the American history students at Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, Pa., for they were initiated last fall into this all-American sport. Early in the year during the registration season they spent an evening ringing doorbells and telephones of neighbors and friends in order to find out if those people were eligible to participate in the national pastime on Nov. 8.

Most persons, they found, were qualified. Of the 800 adults questioned, 83 per cent were registered. Some of the others had been unaware up to that time of the dates for registration; others hadn't bothered to fill out the necessary blanks. Possibly some of them did after this reminder from younger quarters. A few were ineligible because they had moved recently, and a small number were not yet American citizens.

Planned Their Own Platforms

At the same time that these students were compiling returns on registration, others in another division were busy writing the platforms that they would be willing to run on if they were candidates.

As the regular election drew near, these students expressed their ignorance of the voting procedure and asked if they might have the same opportunity to learn by actual observation how people vote, as they had had in finding out about registration. Their request was granted on condition that they compile a list of questions for which they could find answers at the polls.

The list included such queries as these: How is the voting kept secret? What officials serve at the polls? How are those officials chosen? Whom do they represent? How are the registration lists kept up to date? What per cent of registered voters actually go to the polls? Are voters ever challenged? When do most people vote? Who counts the ballots and where are the returns sent?

Sent to Find Out

With these and similar questions in their minds or in notebooks, members of two sections of the American history classes went to the polls in their home precincts sometime during election day. Those who lived at a distance and were inconvenienced by this assignment because of transportation arrangements, were excused from school the first period. Those who came to school were given the time as a study period in order not to penalize them for returning at the usual time.

Back to school these youthful voters tramped, laden with pink, green and white sample ballots, street lists of eligible voters, and even a lock for a voting machine which an over-conscientious official had forced upon two inquiring girls. Aside from these external evidences of their experiences, there was much information obtained from many co-operative election officers.

Typical of their written reports on their experiences is the following account written by one of the students:

"The voting poll for the district of . . . was held at the . . . building. Of the people registered, 1295 were Republicans, 191 were Democrats, and 14 were non-partisan. People may register as non-partisans, but they are not allowed to vote in the primaries if they do. . . .

Reported on Voting Procedure

"Since the Republicans are in the majority, there were three Republicans on the Board and two Democrats. The Republicans have a Judge of Elections, a Majority Inspector, and a Clerk. The Democrats are represented by a Minority Inspector and a Clerk. These people constitute the Election Board. . . .

"When you go in to vote, you are handed a piece of paper on which you write your name and address. They then look up your name in the files and if your name is on the record, they write it on another piece of paper and hand you a ballot. There were about 15 booths with canvas curtains to insure secret voting. You use one of these booths in which to vote. You fold your ballot and drop it into the box.

"If they did not have your name on the lists, you must show your registration card. They will then call . . . (the county seat) to see if you registered there. If so, you may go ahead and vote.

"No electioneering may be done within 50 feet of the polls. In this precinct Republicans call voters by telephone and offer to send taxis to get them to the polls. Three men were standing outside the building with badges trying to get people to vote for their party.

"By 5:30, 1,107 people had voted. Most of them voted early in the morning or late in the afternoon."

Part of Study Of Civics

This experience gave the students who participated a realistic approach to their study of civics and also provided motivation for further study of the functions of government. By arousing their interest now, it is hoped that they will take more seriously their responsibilities when they become voting citizens.

L. S. K.

Scene From "The Indian and the Oki," a Human Shadow Play by E. Templeton Mitchell. Suggestions for Presenting It Are Included in the Volume, "Shadow Plays and How to Produce Them," Which Is Reviewed on This Page.

Shadow Plays for Children to Produce

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of their experience in helping the children of Cleveland, Winifred Ha Mills and Louise M. Dunn have written a delightful and practical book, "Shadow Plays and How to Produce Them" (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York. $2). It seems likely that many who turn to this book casually will come from it enthusiastically planning their first production.

A brief introduction gives the history of this ancient art. There follow chapters devoted to suggestions for selecting the play, instructions for making the figures and mounting the performance. By far the greater portion of the book is given over to twelve plays on different levels of interest, from primary grades through high school. Interesting photographs and sketches bring visual aids to the reader.

London Picture Library Like Those in Many American Museums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

I should not have known anything about a Picture Library had it not been for a young friend of mine who told me about what he described as a "peach of a place" in South East London and persuaded me to visit it. It is run by the Central Public Library of Bermondsey, and is housed in a small room furnished with shelves from floor to ceiling. On these shelves lie, horizontally, spacious boxes each labeled with an index number. Within the boxes are the pictures—there are some 70,000 of them at Bermondsey—and these relate to almost every conceivable subject: history, geography, natural science, engineering, commerce, travel, scouting, camping, costume, sport, art—I cannot remember them all.

Such a library has, of course, taken years to build up, and it is used by anybody, from any part of London, from the schoolboy anxious to write an essay on how raw cotton finds its way to a Lancashire cotton mill, to the theatrical producer, uncertain about the exact costume worn by Christopher Columbus, and the tailor, doubtful as to the exact cut of a naval uniform.

Each of the pictures is numbered, so that when one of them is asked for, the librarian has only to turn to the special classification under which the picture is filed—art, mechanics, travel, and so on in his index, to find the number and locate the duplicate upon the shelves.

'Adopting' a Second Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Perhaps you recall the Club that had the "Night School" of Monitor reading, with major and minor "courses" and a final sharing of the results of this reading at the end of the year. The same group is spending the present year in another interesting way. A couple of months ago we received a "report," and give it in part.—Chairman.

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

No doubt you will be interested to know what we are doing this year. The Monitor was scanned for a period of two months and the names of the countries most referred to were placed on cards. These were drawn by our members. Each member was asked to adopt his or her country and to become as well acquainted with it as possible. At the first meeting each brought a map of his country and explained the interesting features from a topographical and geographical standpoint.

We then had a "World Conference," each one representing his own adopted country. At this conference, which lasted for several meetings, problems of the different countries were solved by the group or by individual countries represented. The matter of the repatriation of the Jews, for example, received serious consideration. We are now studying the paper for all mention of our various adopted countries, with special thought given to the following subjects:

Travel, Important Places of Interest, Literature, Composers (Music), History, Art (Pictures, Dance), Outstanding People or Leaders, Sports, Cookery, Textiles, Housing Problems, Products and Distribution, Labor and Capital, Agriculture, Industry, Transportation (Roads, etc.), Financial Conditions, Ruling Powers, Political Situation, Book Reviews.

At the conclusion of the year we are going to have some sort of World's Fair, and each will have a small booth representing his country, and will be asked to come in costume. In addition to all this we are each of us, where possible, corresponding with someone in our adopted country.

(Mrs.) G. C. G.

Worth Increasing

State of Washington

Dear Round Table Friends:

May I join your circle of world friends? I am interested in widening my correspondence to include friends of other countries besides England. I enjoy the privilege of writing to two young Englishmen which was happily acquired through the Young Folks Mail Bag. I believe to one I have been writing for five or six years. There is every reason why this fine experience should be continued and carried into other countries. I want to understand other countries and I hope I may help others to understand my country.

(Mr.) A. G. B.

Keeping Up With a City

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

It has been intensely interesting to read of other people's hobby activities. Trying to keep up with the advantages of a city such as Chicago might be said to be mine. At the Art Institute, the exhibitions are supplemented in the evening by theater and travel talks, and I go to some good advertising lectures the city Federated Ad clubs sponsor.

My work takes me intimately into homes of every kind, and good housing is a subject that attracts me increasingly. One of my college alumnae groups is helping show the better side of the city to girls wose outlook has been restricted by circumstances, but we hope that "altering the social facts," as a recent Monitor article phrased it, will be the real aim of such work in the future.

I have been saving and planning for an English (and perhaps Scandinavian) vacation this summer. I should be delighted to have some "foreign correspondents" whom I might hope to meet in a few months, and also to hear from other Americans who plan to do some youth hosteling soon.

This is a long "maiden speech," but before I sit down, may I thank all the Round Tablers for their generous sharing of good ideas?

(Miss) B. S. S.

Our last speaker also asks if there are any young people's groups in Chicago. As there are, we shall answer her by asking some of you who belong to such groups to write to her, please, and send it to us to forward. Thank you and . . .

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

Bring it to Principia! In the Upper (High) School, Wednesday afternoon is reserved for the pursuit of hobbies.

Seventeen hobby clubs offer such widely diversified interests as the construction of airplane and ship models, jewelry making, riding club, photography, knitting, cooking, dramatics, glee club, tap dancing, and the publishing of the bi-weekly school newspaper.

Write for Catalog of the Upper School

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Founded 1898
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Look for
Camp Advertisements
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Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
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SCHOOLS—British Isles

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Progressive and Cheerful School for Boys and Girls—up to Matriculation Standard — A special welcome given to "all-the-year-round" children and happy holidays assured. Apply Headmaster. Tel. Mildenhall 2245.

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First class private school for girls run on public school lines. Recognised by Board of Education. Kindergarten to University Entrance. Boarding house attached. Sunday school facilities. Tel. Calthorpe 0647. Prospectus from Headmistress, 198, 225, 229 Bristol Road, Birmingham.

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Girls may, if desired, remain after that age.
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Modern languages, all sports, excursions. Winter sports in Switzerland.
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BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC
may be of supreme service to mankind. There is a right way. Learn it under masters. PHIDELAH RICE (Oak Bluffs, Mass.). Combine seashore vacation with study in June. Send for folder.

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Spring Term Begins April 1st
Carnegie Hall, New York

Evans' 'Hamlet'—Elissa Landi in New Play—Miss Skinner's 'Candida'

Wesley Addy
As Hotspur and Lady Percy in "Henry IV"

Mady Christians

Maurice Evans as Falstaff and as Hamlet
In his two Shakespearean productions now at the Shubert Theater

Katherine Locke
As Ophelia

Whitford Kane
the First Grave Digger

Henry Edwards
and Claudius in "Hamlet"

Full-Length Portrait Of the Danish Prince

By Edwin F. Melvin

In two respects the production of "Hamlet" at the Shubert last evening was memorable. It was the first time, so far as available records show, that the full-length version of the play has been given in Boston. Equally important, the occasion was marked by a masterly performance by Maurice Evans as the Danish Prince. An audience that had followed the play with close attention through four hours, with only two intermissions for respite, remained at the end to recall the company and their actor-manager to the footlights after the house lights had twice gone up.

Though the complete version of the play makes demands upon both audience and players it is undeniably rewarding. The play falls into truer proportions. It gains in force and meaning. The Hamlet who in the truncated play sometimes seems to be living in a world of soliloquies and inner conflicts moves against a richer and more understandable background. Fortinbras becomes something more than a Shakespearean handyman to bring down the final curtain. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern find a larger place in the dramatic pattern. The effort of Hamlet to avenge his royal father seems to wait less upon decision than upon opportunity. The King emerges as a relentless and resourceful opponent not to be disposed of lightly.

♪ ♪ ♪

To some extent the emphasis that is thrown upon these related matters is explained by the direction of Margaret Webster as well as by the completeness of the text. She and Mr. Evans, with David Ffolkes to design the settings and costumes have made this a visually attractive production. More than in most of its predecessors, the tragedy goes forward against colorful backgrounds. By such means the illusion of pace and vitality is strengthened.

There are exceptions, of course, as there must be on the battlements of the opening scenes. But in the council rooms of the King, in the setting for the "mouse trap" play, or in the surroundings for the fencing match between Hamlet and Laertes, the stage glows with bright-hued Elizabethan costumes. Even Hamlet's traditionally sombre attire has been enlivened by touches of color.

Yet neither Miss Webster nor Mr. Evans have broken radically with the past. Polonius, as George Graham acts the part under their direction, is the doddering statesman of convention. The ghost of the murdered King is a visible presence at the beginning of the play; a vision apparent only to Hamlet in the scene with his mother. Perhaps borrowing from Mr. Gielgud, the crowing of the cock is audible warning to the royal apparition that the moment for his departure is at hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among the supporting company, Wesley Addy and Katherine Locke, as Laertes and Ophelia, are at their best in their early scene before Polonius gives his parting advice to his son. Miss Locke manages skillfully with the difficult later scenes of Ophelia. Her meeting with Hamlet in the "get thee to a nunnery" passages is admirably handled. But Laertes becomes more the conventional figure as the play progresses.

Mady Christians makes the Queen a physically attractive woman, and, intentionally, a somewhat shallow one. Henry Edwards is a Claudius in his middle years, a crafty and dangerous adversary. Donald Randolph is an honest and cheerful Horatio; Whitford Kane the rotund, voluble Gravedigger of long tradition.

It is Mr. Evans himself who gives the performance lift and drive. His voice has the vibrance of youth. It lends music to the Shakespearean words and rhythms, yet does justice to the meaning. It suggests inner fires and shadings of emotions. His bearing and expression add emphasis to his speech. Momentarily he may fall into poses that seem studied. But the total impression is one of suppleness and grace. His is not only a full-length version of the play, but a full-rounded performance of the part, one of the characterizations of this theater generation that is likely to be remembered.

'Hamlet'

At the Shubert—Complete version of the Shakespearean play produced by Maurice Evans, staged by Margaret Webster, and designed by David Ffolkes. The cast includes:

Francisco	Donald Arbury
Bernardo	Alexander Scourby
Marcellus	George Keane
Horatio	Donald Randolph
Claudius	Henry Edwards
Gertrude	Mady Christians
Hamlet	Maurice Evans
Polonius	George Graham
Laertes	Wesley Addy
Voltimand	Reynolds Evans
Cornelius	Emmett Rogers
A Page	William Prince
Ophelia	Katherine Locke
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Donald Cameron
Reynaldo	Henry Jones
Rosencrantz	Alexander Scourby
Guildenstern	Everett Ripley
Player King	Edmond O'Brien
Player Queen	Kurt Richards
Third Player	Donald Arbury
Fourth Player	Emmett Rogers
A Lady in Waiting	Irene Tedrow
Fortinbras	Edmond O'Brien
A Gravedigger	Whitford Kane
Second Gravedigger	Henry Jones
A Priest	Reynolds Evans
Osric	Maury Tuckerman

NBC Supervisor Keeps Busy

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pat Kelly, who is supervisor of the NBC announcing staff, doesn't think it makes much sense to have pieces written about him. Say to him, "Yes, but the responsibility of keeping 21 announcers happy and efficient, and every program on time to the split second all day long—isn't it quite a job?" and about all he'll do will be to stare noncommittally out the window and say, "Oh, I don't know."

Pat Kelly is five feet nine and doesn't look it. He is a quiet, self-effacing man with a voice pitched down so that you'd never suppose he'd spent a year and a half as an announcer himself, before being handed the job of watching a group which, in some ways, has to be handled a good deal like an opera company. Voices have to issue forth from contented announcers, or they don't make nice listening on the air. And, although Pat Kelly isn't running a kindergarten, and his young gentlemen are supposed to comport themselves in adult fashion, still, radio is an exacting field of activity and things can get out of kilter and need smoothing over. And that would be part of Pat Kelly's job.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pat Kelly used to be in the theater. For that matter he used to be a sailor, a marine engineer, an opera singer, then a musical comedy star. He was in an automobile accident, and gave up stage work. But he had the will to make a new place in the world.

During his sailor days he had studied music and developed his voice. After a few years in the engine rooms of liners he quit, to finish his musical education in New York. Fortune Gallo was struck by his voice, a dramatic tenor—and got him leading roles with the San Carlo Opera company. A little later he veered over to musical comedy, and his last appearance in that field was in "Blossom Time."

He wouldn't tell you now that being shipwrecked three times gave him anything special in the way of preparation for radio, except that all human experiences which round out a man's perceptions, sympathies, and knowledge, are likely, at one time or another, to be useful in the complex field which is radio. Because of his music work, he paid particular attention to foreign languages, and everyone knows that helps, if you have aspirations for radio.

"Temperament among announcers?" he said slowly, in the slightly reluctant way of a man who wished a question hadn't been asked. "Oh, I wouldn't say that. We don't let conditions arise which could bring on temperament—that is, of course, mistakes are made now and then even in the most carefully planned fields. But we cast announcers as producers cast a play. For instance, I wouldn't think of putting Milton Cross to work announcing a jazz band and program, with jitterbug overtones. And I wouldn't send Bill Stern to do "Traviata" at the Metropolitan. Why should I lift them out of fields for which they are particularly adapted, to put them up against conditions and materials which would make them uncomfortable and probably not at their best? Radio has no room for excuses. It's what the movies call a 'take' the first time. So we try to cast our shows perfectly in the first place." J. M.

'Candida'

Colonial Theater, Boston—Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Dorothy Sands and Onslow Stevens. Staged by George Somnes, setting by Donald Oenslager, costumes by Helene Pons. Week of April 10, 1939. The cast:

Rev. James Mavor Morell	Onslow Stevens
Miss Proserpine Garnett	Dorothy Sands
Alexander Mill	Philip Faversham
Mr. Burgess	A. P. Kaye
Candida	Cornelia Otis Skinner
Eugene Marchbanks	John Cromwell

Shaw Revival Well Received

By L. A. Sloper

The recent filming of "Pygmalion" reminded us how durable is the vitality of Shaw's earlier work—the pre-"Heartbreak House" Shaw. The film of course escaped Hollywood treatment; it was made in England under the supervision of the author. Brought to us in its true form, it proved as amusing as it had been 25 years before

Cornelia Otis Skinner's revival of "Candida" performs much the same service for an even earlier play. There is a faint odor of lavender about the piece, some of the lines are on the sententious side, but the Shavian flavor is still fresh. The cleverness, the topsy-turviness, the neat construction still make their effect. The production, which is on tour, is playing this week in Boston. It was well received on the opening night at the Colonial Theater.

Shaw's fatal gift of gab, to use Marchbanks' phrase, was in evidence even in his earliest plays; but it had not then smothered dramatic values. The longer speeches fell into their places, with a reasonably well-timed performance. As far as "Candida" is concerned, in spite of the fact that Shaw himself parodied it later, its theme of the helplessness of men without the care of women still finds wide acceptance with at least half the human race.

Miss Skinner's own appearance as Candida shares interest with the revival of the play. She has been known almost entirely through her monodramas, which have had a tremendous and a deserved success. Few playgoers, probably, have seen her with any company except those which she projected in imagination, for it is 14 years since she appeared in a cast, and her parts before that were not numerous.

Miss Skinner brings to the role of Candida her personal charm and her matured talent as an actress. But after being so many different characters for so many years, she seems to find herself a little constricted when she has to remain within one role for a whole evening. The variety which she achieves so readily when constantly changing from one part to another she does not as yet impart to the single personage.

Until the final scene, she fails to impress herself upon the observer as an important factor in the development of the play. She does not appear to have immersed herself in the character. Her gestures are not individualizing or revealing. She has not the assurance that belongs to Candida. Her voice is wanting in the color changes necessary to the building up of the woman in relation to the situation.

But at the last, she takes charge of Candida and of the play. Now the vibrant quality of voice which has heretofore been meaningless performs its emotional service. She makes genuinely moving the scene in which she "chooses the weaker."

Miss Skinner's company serves her faithfully if not always with inspiration. Mr. Stevens shows a good grasp of Morell, but his acting loses force through a tendency to exaggeration which apparently comes from an exterior approach. Mr. Cromwell conveys the hysterical emotion of Marchbanks more successfully than his poetic quality. Miss Sands wins a good many laughs by caricaturing Prossie.

'The Lady Has a Heart'

Judging from the full house and the sustained pleasure of the audience, last evening's start of a popular-priced drama season at the Plymouth Theater was auspicious. As an offering at a dollar top, "The Lady Has a Heart" fulfills all promises.

It has as star Elissa Landi, long prominent on the screen and recently on the stage. She has a high comedy part, with romantic overtones, playing the unloved wife of an ambitious politician.

The course of the play shows her coming to respect and finally to admire the commoner who has long served as lackey in her father's household. The lackey proves his worth as a man by his rise in politics to a strong post in the liberal opposition, bringing him into official conflict with the premier, his employer. Privately the lackey knows his place. He is played with earnestness and deftness by Judson Laire. Hale Norcross arouses much laughter as the premier, and Minna Phillips acted his aristocratic wife with an air.

'The Lady Has a Heart'

Plymouth Theater—O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy present Elissa Landi in "The Lady Has a Heart," by Ladislaus Bus - Fekete, adapted by Edward Roberts. Produced under the supervision of Mr. McCoy. Two weeks beginning April 10, 1939. The cast:

Klari	Harda Norman
Jean	Judson Laire
The Countess Mariassy	Mme. Phillips
The Countess Katinka	Elissa Landi
His Excellency, Count Mariassy	Hale Norcross
Count George	Earl McDonald
Radio Announcer	Harley Aldin
Ferenca	Dennis Gurney

To Sing in Brahms Requiem

Elizabeth Rethberg
Soloist at Pension Fund concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, at Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, April 25. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct and Keith Falkner will be baritone soloist.

Personal Appearance

Abundantly equipped with opera glasses, the admirers of Nelson Eddy proved their devotion last night by packing Symphony Hall from floor to rafters, filling even those scarlet pens by which the waste spaces of the platform itself may at need be utilized. They proved it still more impressively by their patient attention throughout a program that made scarcely more concession to unsophisticated musical taste than if Mr. Eddy had been merely the modest "baritone" of his printed program, and not a stalwart blond singing star of screen and radio.

Mr. Eddy started earnestly, even a little ponderously, with Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga." His voice, though a reasonably muscular one, is of that inherently light timbre that belongs to the Zwischenland between the baritone and the tenor. Were its owner content to respect its inherent qualities and not regard them as limitations to be overcome by main force, the results might be more pleasing than those that must be recorded. After all, Battistini was that kind of baritone—and not unsuccessful. Once or twice, indeed, Mr. Eddy did use his voice lightly to advantage—as in the middle portion of Figaro's air, "Se vuol ballare," and in the comic air of Wenzel from "The Bartered Bride." But too often he followed the unfortunate course, common among American (and English) baritones, of forcing himself to be deep-chested and manly. The result was a tone that was generally harsh, unresonant, flat in quality and even (very slightly but almost constantly) in pitch. His high tones, partly for the same reason, were ineffectual and pinched.

Though there were signs of authoritative coaching in, for instance, the long phrases of Brahms' "Mainacht," these did not preclude such interpretative shortcomings as the heavy accentuation of unstressed syllables; nor did these interpretations of German Lieder show any animation, either in their pathos or in their humor—for the "Vergebliches Ständchen" was another of his offerings. Strauss' "Zueignung" was merely vociferous.

Where Mr. Eddy made a special effort to dramatize his songs, as in Tchaikovsky's "Don Juan's Serenade," Augusta Holmes' "Au Pays," and a version of Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," insufficiency and excess trod upon each other's heels. Most injudiciously of all, he shares John Charles Thomas's theory that nasal tones reinforce characterization.

An English-language group rather more inept than most concluded Mr. Eddy's eagerly applauded program. But at that point, too, began a doubtless lengthy list of encores. S. S.

Opening Tonight

Pinocchio—At the Copley. Extravaganza, produced by the Federal Theater, around the Italian fairy story about the puppet that came alive. The production is based on the pattern of the New York entertainment that started during the Christmas holidays and is still running. Vaudeville, circus, pantomime, and marionette elements all find a place in the pattern. A company of 100 takes part in the acting and spectacle. 8:30.

One Film Opening; Others Hold Over

The movie houses have put their best foot forward for the week after Easter, which is regarded as one of the busy seasons of the year. As a result, all but one of the current programs will continue for more than the usual week. The only change in prospect for the first-run houses is at the Paramount and Fenway, where "The Hound of the Baskervilles" from Conan Doyle's story arrives on Wednesday.

At the Keith Memorial, Deanna Durbin's film, "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," will continue until Tuesday evening, April 18. When there will be preview showings of the new Astaire-Rogers picture, "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle."

At the Metropolitan, "Dodge City" is scheduled to contiue until Wednesday, April 19, when it will be succeeded by Bette Davis' film, "Dark Victory."

At the State and Orpheum, Mickey Rooney's "Huckleberry Finn" will hold over until Thursday, April 20, when James Stewart's and Carole Lombard's "Made for Each Other" is due to arrive.

At the Fine Arts the French film "Ballerina," and at the Trans-Lux the documentary "Crisis," are expected to continue for another week.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Don Ameche • Loretta Young • Henry Fonda
GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News.
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED., THURS. and SAT. 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Ev'gs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. 2:40

NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:40
"Beatrice Lillie has a genius for knocking audiences out of their seats laughing."
—WALTER WINCHELL
BEATRICE LILLIE in A REVUE
SET TO MUSIC
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MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of Broadway Evgs. 8:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

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THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance." The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
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BOSTON

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"A film of haunting Beauty and Rare Understanding."
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"HENRY IV" Mr. Evans FALSTAFF
Wed. and [illegible] only at 8:..
Evs. $1.10-$3.30. [illegible] .55-$2.20
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Repertory Mailed Upon Request
SHUBERT THEATRE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Evs.: 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939

It is expected that about 5,000,000 boxes of popcorn will be sold at the fair. That much popcorn would half fill the Radio City Music Hall. The price will be 10 cents for a box seven inches tall, 4 inches wide and 2 inches thick.

The length of all streets cleaned in an average day in New York City is equal to a road spanning the continent. This will be graphically shown in the Department of Sanitation Exhibit in the City Building.

A swimming pool in a lake is going to be the stage for Billy Rose Aquacade in the New York State Amphitheater. It will be 275 feet long and will weigh 3,500,000 pounds when it is filled. About 300,000 pounds of steel are going into it. The weight will be borne on 200 piles.

A $600,000 tide gate keeps the Lagoon of Nations, Fountain Lake and Willow Lake from emptying every time the tide goes out and prevents the fresh water from becoming salty.

Official receptions of celebrities coming to the fair will take place on the second floor of the Hall of Pharmacy on the Street of Wings. No room in the Administration Building is large enough for the functions.

Tiny mercury arc lamps not much bigger than a pencil give the world's most intense light and generate so much heat that each must be cooled by a water jacket circulating a gallon of water a minute. The beams of twelve of these powerful lamps focused on a point directly over the central tower of the Westinghouse Building will form a canopy of light over it.

Fresh orchids will be flown from Venezuela every three days to replace those faded in the Venezuela Pavilion. The exhibit will be a veritable garden of the rare and expensive flowers.

Five hundred miniature performers a foot tall and 200 miniature animals parading and performing in the Beech-Nut Circus Exhibit are controlled by one switch. It is so perfectly adjusted that once the switch is thrown the circus will continue straight through thirty-eight performances of the average exhibit day.

The fair is planned to assure comfortable feet. The grounds, the exhibits and the displays have been designed so that visitors will see the maximum with the minimum pedal wear and tear.

Each of the orange and grapefruit trees in the Florida exhibit will bear two crops of fruit and a heavy bloom simultaneously during the fair. The trees which were boxed last fall for shipment to New York are ready to blossom now. The old fruit as well as the new fruit now blooming must be made to hang on the trees all summer. At the same time the trees must be kept blooming constantly.

Wool can be manufactured from skim milk. It is called Lanital and was first produced in Italy. Visitors will see it made in the Italian Pavilion.

A large scale relief map of Holland in the Netherlands Exhibit will show the water subsiding and the land emerging in the age-long struggle by which the country was wrested from the sea. In a few seconds the visitor will see the work of centuries enacted.

Razors once were so valuable in China that they served as money. Some razor currency, of bronze, will be displayed at the Remington Rand exhibit in the Electrical Products Building.

There was only a half pound of steel per person in the United States when George Washington was inaugurated 150 years ago. Today, with the population more than thirty-one times as large, there are 19,000 pounds of steel per person in use, 38,000 times as much per person as in Washington's day. The United States Steel exhibit will dramatize the significance of this vast development of the industry.

Full-scale models of the crankshaft and rudder of the French liner Normandie to represent the iron and steel mills of Czecho-Slovakia will be too big to house in the Czecho-Slovakian Pavilion. They will be displayed outside.

The Court of Flames, designed for the gas industry's exhibit by Skidmore & Owings, John Moss, Associate, consumes 25,800 cubic feet of gas an hour. That's enough to heat 161 four-room apartments, broil 2,589 steaks one at a time or heat 860 baths.

More than 10,000 shades of color can be applied to fine china and glassware in mass production methods recently developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The colors are sprayed on and baked into the ware. Visitors to the du Pont Exhibit will see it done.

An early nineteenth century Polish poet spoke of "the beet soup called royal, artistically prepared, into which the Seneschal in marvelous and mysterious wise had thrown several pearls and a piece of money." Such Polish beet soup, sans pearls and money, will be served in the restaurant of the Polish Pavilion.

More than 4,000 articles, such as hats, shoes, dresses, scarfs, ties, food, china, pottery, lamps, mirrors, wall paper, leather goods, jewelry, dinner favors and luggage, are licensed to bear the fair insignia, the Trylon and Perisphere.

The main exhibit buildings occupy the site where a ninety-foot pile of ashes formerly stood. Engineers discovered by borings that the weight of the pile had pushed aside and consolidated the underlying silt and clay, making a more firm foundation.

If the fair were placed in Manhattan it would extend from Forty-eighth to 115th street, between First and Eighth avenue.

The largest ice-skating rink in the world can be frozen in the New York City Exhibit Building, which will be a recreation center after the fair. The rink, 320 feet long and 120 feet wide, is big enough for a hockey game and free skating simultaneously. In the track season a 220-yard track and a 100-yard straightaway can be slid out on the same floor. There will be ample space either for five basketball courts, seven tennis courts or two indoor baseball diamonds.

The trees planted on the fair grounds, if placed in two rows, would make a grove forty miles long, the distance from the Battery to Peekskill.

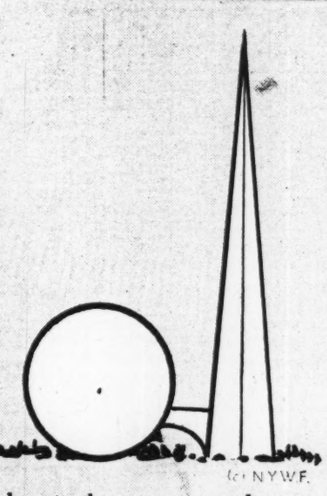
Natives being brought to this country to perform in foreign exhibits are admitted by immigration authorities under special World's Fair rules. Each must be under $500 bond or vouched for by his country's Commissioner-General to the fair. Each must report weekly to immigration authorities, and if he leaves the fair he must give reasons for his absence and assurance of his return. He must leave the country within thirty days after the close of the fair.

Fifteen million visitors to Chicago during the Century of Progress spent $770,000,000. About 500,000 men and women gained employment for from seven months to two years. About $50,000,000 worth of construction was started throughout the city. Surveys indicate that twice as many people will visit New York in one year as visited Chicago in two years.

A glass-enclosed lounge in the Swift & Co. exhibit, designed by Skidmore & Owings, will float on the surface of a circular pool 100 feet in diameter.

Microbes magnified to the size of cats will be shown in a microscopic study of a drop of drinking water projected on a screen in the Westinghouse Building. The germs enlarged a million times will be shown swimming around until an ultra-violet ray is turned on the water. The ray makes the water perfectly sterile.

See THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR IN ALL ITS GLORY!



(c) N.Y.W.F.

On this page are hundreds of facts about the spectacular $150,000,000 World's Fair in New York this year. But it's the tiniest sample of all the special articles, interesting stories and unusual photographs and maps in The World's Fair Issue The New York Sun will publish on Saturday, April 29—the day before the greatest Fair in history opens.

You'll want copies of this complete and striking World's Fair issue of The New York Sun. You'll want a copy to read before coming to New York to see the Fair and as a permanent souvenir of the Fair. And you'll also want copies for your friends. To order, use the convenient coupon below, enclosing 10 cents for each copy you wish mailed to addresses anywhere in the United States (outside the New York area) or in Canada. Foreign rate is 30 cents per copy.

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The Sun
NEW YORK

"Its the Newspaper to Read While You're in New York for the World's Fair"

A barnyard, complete with cattle, horses, chickens, dairy, greenhouse, hotbed, community packing house, orchard, flower and vegetable gardens, barn and farmhouse, will be used by the Electric Utility Industry to demonstrate 100 different applications of electricity on the farm.

Grand Central Parkway and Horace Harding Boulevard cut through the fair grounds. The Transportation area is separated from the Main Exposition area by Grand Central Parkway and the Amusement area is severed from the exhibit area by Horace Harding Boulevard. Bridges over the two thoroughfares connect the three parts of the fair grounds.

Few of the hundreds of visitors to the site each day, regardless of whether they are sightseeing or on business, ever get into the grounds. Those on business get only as far as the Administration Building.

The danger of truck traffic on the roadways during construction and installation of exhibits discourages sightseeing, and only persons on business can get past the World's Fair policemen at the gate to the Administration Building.

Queens residents on pleasant Sunday afternoons stroll to the fair gates to see from the outside what progress is being made.

In the Continental Baking Company's Wonder Bread Bakery the visitor will be able to buy a sandwich from the bread he has seen baked. Then he can walk over to the Borden Company's Dairy of Tomorrow to buy a glass of milk from the cows he has seen milked. He might even have the milk in a glass he has seen blown in Glass Center. All three exhibits will be near the Theme Center within a minute's walk of each other.

A total of 207,000 tons of paving material surface the forty-five miles of sidewalks and seventeen miles of roadways in the fair grounds.

The 1,400,000 truckloads of dirt moved in the preparation of the fair site are equivalent to that taken from 220 skyscraper excavations 230 feet long, 125 feet wide and 30 feet deep. It would make a pile as high as the Empire State Building and several times larger in volume.

Trees that glow will light Constitution Mall and the Theme Center plazas at night. The effect will be achieved by flooding the trees with light from mercury-vapor lamps imbedded in the ground and projecting vertical beams into the foliage. The tiny veins on the underside of tree leaves become luminous when exposed to mercury-vapor light rays.

The Mayor's office of many a city in the United States will be in the New York City Building during the summer. Each city or town which has its day at the fair will have its City Hall on the fair grounds for a day at least. A section of the City Building has been set aside for the use of the visiting Mayors.

A milk pasteurization and bottling plant capable of meeting the needs of a city the size of White Plains will be in operation in the exhibit of the Sealtest System of Laboratory Protection.

The building of the National Cash Register Company, designed by Walter Dorwin Teague, is in the form of a cash register seven stories high.

A special bureau, the Imports Clearance Department, has been set up to handle the importation of materials and exhibits for the foreign pavilions. All such materials are admitted duty free, but they must be taken out of the country immediately after the fair. If sold here, the customs duty must be paid. If neither taken out of the country nor freed by payment of duties, the materials must be destroyed under Federal customs supervision or sold by the Government at auction.

Thirty million frankfurters and hamburgers are expected to be sold at the fair during the summer. The meat in them would fill 187 refrigerated freight cars.

Workers from oil fields will be actually drilling a well outside the Petroleum Industry Exhibit during the summer just to show the visitors how it is done, but precautions will have been taken against the well turning into a mud gusher. No one will be more surprised than the Petroleum Industry if the well strikes oil. Tests have shown that there is no black gold under Flushing.

The Queen of England's favorite charity, a girls' home in Scotland, will have its exhibit, not in the British Pavilion or the Hall of Nations, but in the concession, Merrie England, in the Amusement Area.

All United Air Lines ships flying into Newark and New York during the fair will circle the fair before landing.

The largest party line of the telephone business is being installed in the Bell System Exhibit. Six or seven visitors at a time, chosen by chance, will be able to put in long-distance calls to any part of the country free of charge. But 200 other visitors will be listening in.

About 400 different kinds of "zakaski," the Polish hors d'oeuvre, will be available in the restaurant of the Polish Pavilion.

The air-conditioning system in the exhibit of the Carrier Corporation will provide cooling equal to that radiated daily by 200 tons of melting ice. The machinery will be encased in glass so that visitors can see how air-conditioning is done.

The total length of bridges erected on and around the fair grounds is equal to the length of the George Washington Bridge.

A map of transparent plastics, entirely illuminated from below and charting the bonds that tie together the countries of the American continent, will be shown in the exhibit of the Pan American Union. Topographical features will be shown in relief. Transportation and communication lines will glow in colored tubes. When the fair is over, the map will be transferred to Washington and placed on permanent display at the Pan American Union.

A garden around The Netherlands Pavilion will have 65,000 tulips in full bloom when the fair opens.

Small birds and animals indigenous to the territory around Victoria Falls in Africa will be loose in the Southern Rhodesia exhibit, which is to be a replica of the famous falls. Invisible nets over spectators will be more for the purpose of keeping the spectators from the birds and animals than to keep the birds and animals from the spectators.

If the tubelike chimes in the world's largest carillon, to be installed in the Florida exhibit, were placed end to end they would extend 600 feet. More than sixty miles of electric wiring will be used in the instrument, which is to have 58,714 individual parts.

The panorama of the General Motors Corporation "Highways and Horizons" exhibit contains 500,000 individually designed houses and buildings, more than a million trees of eighteen different species, and 50,000 scale model automobiles, 10,000 of which will be in actual operation over superhighways of the future.

The sodded court in front of the United States Government Building at the head of Constitution Mall forms a parade ground so large that as many as 50,000 troops could be reviewed there.

The 152-ton platform upon which the Ford Motor Company will present its "Cycle of Production" revolves so easily on its pontoons in a moat of water that a two-horse power electric motor geared to a kingpin will keep it moving during the exhibit hours.

Dignitaries from England visiting the fair will be driven through the grounds to the Merrie England concession in the amusement area in an old-time coach-and-four.

The mechanical heart invented by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be in constant operation in the exhibit of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Corporation in the Medicine and Health Building. Visitors will see just how organs are kept alive artificially outside the body.

A reproduction in miniature of Ireland will be made of soil and sod from Erin itself. The water in the rivers and lakes will be out of the River Shannon and the Lakes of Killarney. The little island will be in a pool outside the Irish Free State Pavilion.

A delicate glass with a green bowl and a crystal stem once could be made only by blowing the green bowl in green glass and the stem in clear crystal. The stem and bowl were then cemented together. Today the required green luster is sprayed on the bowl after the complete glass has been blown. Visitors will see the process demonstrated in the du Pont company exhibit.

Enough paving is being used on the 215 acres of parking space in the five lots around the fair grounds to surface a four-lane super-highway 492.69 miles long, which is nearly as far as from New York to Wheeling, W. Va. The five lots will accommodate about 43,000 cars.

The 1,000,000 flowering bulbs which the Holland Bulb Exporting Association donated to the fair for the Main Exhibit area will lie heavily on the fair's hands in the end. The fair cannot sell them without paying customs duty. The upshot probably will be that the fair will abandon them, in which case the Federal Government can sell them. It is possible that the Park Department could purchase them at a low figure.

The progress and development of all material that goes into an automobile, from the origin to the finished, manufactured product, will be shown in a detailed and spectacular manner by the Ford Motor Company. This exhibit will bring out the fact that automobiles are products of the earth and not merely of factories.

People traveling by rail to the site of the World's Fair now take either an I. R. T. train to the 111th street or Willets Point stations or a Long Island Railroad train to the World's Fair station. If they are driving they either cross the Triborough Bridge and follow Grand Central Parkway to the World's Fair entrance at the Administration Building, or cross the Queensborough Bridge and reach the fair either by way of Roosevelt avenue or Queens Boulevard.

Commerce and Finance

Referendum on Marketing Quotas May Follow Big Wheat Crop

Business and Industry

Egypt's Finances Regarded Sound By Bank Chairman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Rumors of financial insecurity in Egypt are discounted by the Annual Report of the National Bank of Egypt, considered here a reliable indication of Egypt's financial position, with which the Bank is intimately concerned.

The report for the last year's working, which has recently been published, proves interesting reading. In the first place, the rumors of insecurity are discredited by the fact that in spite of a very poor cotton crop, both as regards yield and price, realizing only E£18,000,000, or about one third less than the preceding season, the finances of the country are sound, and the bank made a profit of E£474,641, or some E£25,000 more than in 1937.

Adverse Trade Balance

It is admitted, however, that for the first time for many years the country has experienced an adverse trade balance to the extent of some E£7,000,000, whereas during the previous five years it had been a favorable one of about E£3,000,000 per annum.

Expenditure for defense works (about E£4,000,000) has further raised disquieting rumors, but, as the chairman pointed out in his speech, there was no reason whatsoever to believe that Egypt could not meet all its engagements; in fact, its position as regards public debts is unique in being actually lower than before the World War. This stability was fully tested, he added, by the way the bank traversed without undue disturbance the "crisis" of last September.

Other interesting points brought out by the chairman were the need of foreign capital and of a financial policy on the part of the Government conducive to maintaining and even increasing the confidence of foreign investors, comparatively very little capital being available from purely Egyptian sources. Much new capital is needed to develop Egypt's resources, especially in reclaiming waste lands and financing industrial and commercial activities, thus supplying means of livelihood to the country's fast-growing population.

Central Bank Likely

An important development in the bank's history is that tending toward making it officially a Central Bank. Negotiations toward this end have been proceeding between the Government and the bank for some time and have now reached a point where a final agreement is within sight.

As a matter of fact, the bank, which was founded in 1898 with a 50-years charter, has acted as a State Bank, holding the majority of the Government funds and issuing notes which since the disappearance of gold from currency have become the legal tender of the country. The situation has, however, to be regularized by modifications to the bank's charter.

In this connection the bank, while willing to meet the Government's wishes in most respects, is not disposed to lose its present character as a nonpolitical and purely financial institution, run on the strict principles of British banking. In view of its great services to the country in the last 40-odd years, it is probable that the matter will be arranged to the satisfaction of both parties and to the lasting benefit of Egypt.

Retail Hardware Sales Off in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK CITY, April 10—Sales of 1,973 independent retail hardware stores in 38 states in March showed an average decline of 0.1 per cent as compared with volume for the like month last year, according to figures published in Hardware Age. Comparing February, 1939, sales with those of the previous month there was an average decline of 3.1 per cent.

Based on figures from 1,973 stores in 38 states the report showed a total volume of $6,079,864 for the reporting stores in February, 1939, compared with a volume of $6,086,923 in February, 1938. January, 1939, sales for those stores totaled $6,274,718.

Bus Firm Acquires Calif. Lines From So. Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Pacific City Lines, Inc., a subsidiary of National City Lines, Inc., which owns and operates motorbus transportation facilities in 25 cities, has acquired from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company the local transportation properties in the cities of San Jose, Fresno and Stockton, California.

The acquisition was made by purchasing for cash the outstanding capital stocks of the San Jose Railroads, the Fresno Traction Company, the Stockton Electric Railroad Company and the San Jose & Santa Clara Railroad Company. Operating revenues of the properties acquired amounted to approximately $630,000 last year.

Pacific City Lines also owns and operates the motorbus transportation facilities in Butte, Montana.

Kress Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress & Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported March sales of $5,968,735, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from $6,053,588 in March last year. Turnover in the first three months of the year was 2.3 per cent less than in the comparable 1938 period.

Renominated

Pach Bros.

Edward E. Bartlett, Jr.
Renominated to succeed himself as Chairman of the Board of the New York Stock Exchange.

Bartlett Heads Exchange Slate Of Nominations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has nominated Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., of E. A. Pierce & Co., to succeed himself as Chairman of the Board of the exchange.

Ten men were also selected for vacancies on the board and four for vacancies among the trustees of the gratuity fund. Elections will be held on May 8.

There were five exchange members nominated to serve as governors for three-year terms. They were Robert J. Hamershlag of Hamershlag, Borg & Co., George R. Kantzler of J. E. Swan & Co., Harry H. Moore of Hallgarten & Co., John Rutherfurd and H. Allen Wardle. Mr. Wardle is renominated.

Renominated for three-year terms as allied members of the exchange living in the Metropolitan area were Mr. Howard B. Dean of Struthers & Dean and Mr. John M. Hancock of Lehman Brothers. J. Gould Remick of Evans, Stillman & Co. was nominated in the same class for one year, to serve out the unexpired term of Robert A. Drysdale, who recently resigned.

Malcolm W. Greenough of Hutchins & Parkinson of Boston and William Wallace Lanahan of W. W. Lanahan & Co. of Baltimore were nominated for three years as out-of-town governors.

Nominations for four trustees of the gratuity fund included Reginald W. Pressprich of R. W. Pressprich & Co., one year; Laurence M. Marks of Laurence M. Marks & Co., two years; Richard Pigeon of Estabrook & Co., three years, and Fairman R. Dick of Dick & Merle-Smith, five years.

Bank Loans Expand For Fourth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased for the fourth consecutive week in the week ended April 5.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that their business advances increased $24,000,000 to a total of $3,838,000,000 during the week. New York City banks led the increase with a $12,000,000 gain.

The report also showed that demand deposits of this group of representative banks crossed $16,000,000 for the first time. Demand deposits of these banks now are $1,798,000,000 ahead of a year ago and amount to $16,072,000,000.

U. S. Still Spending More Than Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government spent $7,011,037,580 between last July 1 and April 7, the Treasury reported. This was $2,547,351,685 more than the revenue for the same period.

In the similar period of the previous fiscal year, expenditures amounting to $5,717,388,437 were $825,308,995 ahead of income.

Presdinet Roosevelt has estimated that by June 30, the close of the fiscal year, expenditures will reach $9,592,329,000, and the deficit will total $4,072,259,000.

The federal debt, now is $40,040,876,750.

Illinois Central Official Sees Loss in Rail Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—F. H. Law, General Traffic Officer of the Illinois Central System, contended at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing that merger of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio railroads would cause the Illinois Central to suffer great losses.

"The present and prospective volume of traffic in the Mississippi Valley," said Mr. Law, "do not justify the establishment of a new north and south system, the success of which is dependent on the diversion of a very substantial amount of earnings from a long-established trunk line.

"The merger will not result in any better service, in any shorter routes, or in any lower rates. We cannot afford this further drain on our revenues."

Bureau Forecasts Big Gain in Crop Of Winter Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said April 1 conditions indicated a winter wheat production of 549,219,000 bushels. The forecast in December had been about 485,000,000 bushels.

While the estimate of 64,000,000 bushels above last fall was not considered "excessively large," it was on the "border line" and favorable weather between now and May 1, officials said, might necessitate calling a referendum on the imposing of marketing quotas.

Last year the winter wheat crop was 686,637,000 bushels. It averaged 560,160,000 bushels in the 10 years, 1928-37.

Yield 11.9 Bu. Per Acre

Conditions on April 1, the department said, indicated an abandonment of about 16 per cent of the 46,173,000 acres of winter wheat seeded last fall. The crop reporting board said the area seeded then was 18.1 per cent smaller than the previous year's seeding—56,355,000 acres—but 1 per cent larger than the 10-year average. Abandonment was expected to be above average, the board reported in December, probably between 20 and 25 per cent. Last year's harvested area was 49,711,000 acres.

The condition of winter wheat was 72 per cent of normal on December 1 last, compared with 76 a year earlier, and a 10-year Dec. 1 average condition of 80. The April 1 condition was not reported but with other factors was utilized by the board in ascertaining that present prospects indicate a yield of 11.9 bushels to the acre, compared with 13.8 bushels last year, 14.6 in 1937 and 14.5 the 10-year average.

Grain stocks on farms April 1 were reported as follows:

Wheat Stocks Heavier

Corn: 1,204,229,000 bushels, or 52.9 per cent of last year's crop, compared with 1,071,120,000 or 45.6 per cent a year ago, and 746,760,000 or 37.6 per cent, the 1928-37 average.

Wheat: 189,090,000 bushels, or 20.3 per cent, compared with 124,652,000 or 14.2 per cent a year ago, and 121,053,000 or 16.4 per cent, the 1928-37 average.

Oats: 408,543,000 bushels, or 38.8 per cent, compared with 421,840,000 or 36.3 per cent a year ago, and 367,451,000 or 35.5 per cent, the 1928-37 average.

Economic Effect If Peace Fails Seen Unlikely to Parallel 1914

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A favorite conjecture here is what would happen if hostilities broke out in Europe. True, not all the recent bear market has been blamed on the European situation; steel operations are slowly declining and domestic business confidence seems dimmed as much for American as European reasons. But the question "What would happen if peace failed?" is a live one here.

If there is a conventional pattern of international economic repercussions to war, recent responses have broken it. Unlike September, there has been no weakening in major foreign exchange rates. The pound has stood like a rock at $4.68, the franc at around. 2.64 cents. Unlike last September, commodities have not divided out and taken their reasonable eve-of-war-courses—military essentials upward, non-essentials downward. Unlike two years ago, when "military needs" were the fashionable explanation of the short-lived bull market in commodities, there has been no upswing.

These unexpected changes from the pattern confirm the opinion here that in case hostilities break out, the immediate economic consequences to the American economy will be much different from those of 1914.

Underlying Factors Differ

In fact, underlying conditions are quite different. First, of course, American gold stocks are over $15,000,000,000 and the money market here is artificially easy, able easily to meet any demand for return of European balances. In times of emergency balances usually gravitate to the strongest point, which was London in 1914 and is now New York. Even London, however, has an artificially easy money market; the money squeeze requiring the moratorium of August, 1914, which caused London owners of New York balances to convert them hastily into sterling to meet London debts, is not likely to return again.

A curious clash of wits seems occurring between European fiscal authorities and private capitalists. The authorities are permitting private gold shipments here, though they might be expected to clamp down. A possible conjecture is that they hope in case of war to be able to lay hands on these balances (of their own nationals) in this country. These nationals, however, are doing their best in many cases to hide their balances here so that their governments won't be able to do this.

Moreover, European governments are accumulating their own gold or cash balances here, against war needs. They wanted them at home in 1914. They get a fancy price for gold in the United States, which reduces the ultimate cost of war commodities they might ultimately want to buy in America. The Gold Exchange Act of 1934 gives them special privileges over private persons here in owning gold. The cash-and-carry trade law encourages accumulation of American cash balances.

Commodity Price Rise Unlikely

On the commodity side there are three reasons why the 1914 run-up in certain commodities might not repeat. In 1914 sugar, then wheat, then cocoa, and then copper had sharp rises when peace failed. But in the first place, production and stocks of these commodities are far higher now in relation to demand than in 1914; second, productive capacity has been expanded so far that output is being restrained in all the above except cocoa, and in several other staples. Thirdly, the chief combatants have been laying in military stores.

The 1938-1939 world wheat crop was a record. The German harvest was a record. The British crop was a record. The French harvest was up 30 per cent from 1937. The Italian crop was unusually good. Danubian crops exceeded 1937. European import requirements are sub-normal but takings in recent months have been above normal.

Germany was recently reported making a big barter deal for part of the Argentine surplus. Britain bought 20,000,000 bushels last December from the U. S. Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, subsidised by the American government. Those European nations which in war would still have use of the sea could simply drop their tariffs and have all the wheat they need.

Every effort now is to keep down supply. Government payments and low prices alone have caused our prospective 1939 crop to fall 200,000,000 bushels below last year; Canada has dropped her 80-cent guaranty, perhaps to 60 cents.

Staples Under Output Control

In world sugar, as in wheat, the whole effort is to cut, not increase production. True, the Central European beet crop this year was a little short, but not enough to lift world sugar prices more than a few points nor enough to help the International Sugar Conference out of its present quota difficulties. For years all potential combatants have been protecting and subsidising their domestic beet sugar until the so-called "free market" has been squeezed to about one eighth the total world sugar use.

Many other war staples are under output control. Copper output is now at 95 per cent of a quota and could go to 115 per cent before capacity was reached. Rubber is at 50 per cent and tin at 45 per cent with a tin buffer pool holding large supplies. The United States government is holding 11,250,000 bales of cotton for better prices.

Even the situation in equity ownership has changed radically in 25 years. In 1914 Europe was a heavy owner of American shares. Today a large part of this has been liquidated. Most of the capital inflow since 1935 has been into gold or dollar balances here rather than into equities. In recent weeks stock prices in New York have descended far more precipitately than London stocks, even after allowing for the fact that London share price movements are habitually more sedate than New York's. If London is back to Munich levels, New York is back to June levels. It looks as though the bulk of the selling was American, not European.

Attitude Toward Gold

The whole fabric of public attitude toward gold has changed. In 1914 central banks accumulated it to sell to private persons in emergency. Today there is no gold coinage anywhere and practically no central banks even in peace will sell to private persons. Per contra, private persons accumulate gold in London to sell to the government in emergency, and governments accumulate gold to sell to America.

War probabilities therefore are, first, that there would be no strain on the dollar, because European demands for gold here would be few or none and could be met with ease. There would be little or no panic European selling of equities here. The price rise in military staples like wheat and sugar would be small, readily offset by increase in output.

Major disturbances in commodity prices would be those resulting from dangers to ocean shipping lanes, between Singapore and to New York, for instance, or South America and Europe. Ocean freight rates would rise and the North Atlantic freight conference would have to be reorganized to allow for the disappearance of German and Italian ships. American exports would not immediately be stimulated, except for war supplies like airplanes, machine tools, trucks, etc. Latin-American bonds would rise as demand improved for wheat, cotton, hides and copper.

G. E. Orders 33 Per Cent Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. orders received in the first quarter of 1939 were 33 per cent ahead of the comparable 1938 period, Gerard Swope, President, said. The total of $86,882,953 compared with $65,376,400 in the first three months of 1938.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Chemicals—Although chemical imports into Argentina declined almost 9½ per cent to 88,561,800 pesos last year, they were still higher than for any year since 1929. In recent years England, the United States and Germany, the three leading suppliers of chemicals to the Argentine, have maintained their relative positions in the market, collectively accounting for about two-thirds of the country's total chemical import business. In 1938, however, particularly during the last six months, exchange developments in the Argentine have been unfavorable to imports of chemical products from the United States, and have resulted in the diversion of some business from the United States to Europe.

Argentine Voice Recordings—The Argentine Post Office Department has authorized the establishment on an experimental basis, of a correspondence service termed "Fonopost," by which voice recordings may be sent by mail. The Post Office will install booths where the sender may have his voice recorded on an unbreakable record. About 200 words can be included on one record and the disc can be played by a phonograph.

Chilean Steel Demand—Demand in Chile for iron and steel products has increased sharply since the earthquake in January. The United States would normally supply the bulk of such demand since American products are favored because of their quality and quick delivery. Owing to the recent acute shortage of dollar exchange, however, the Exchange Control Commission finds it necessary to curtail imports of even essential commodities from the United States, thus diverting purchases to countries which have exchange available.

Brazilian Coffee—Plans for the stabilization of the 1939-40 and 1940-41 coffee crops of Brazil were agreed upon recently by representatives of the coffee-producing states of that country. In an endeavor to maintain a statistical equilibrium between production and consumption of the crop for each of the two years, it was agreed that 3 per cent of each season's crop of common coffees and 15 per cent of the crop of preferential coffees should be acquired by, the National Coffee Department of Brazil from the growers at about 11 cents per bag of 133 pounds each. The coffee so acquired, except that which is used for advertising purposes or for industrial purposes, will eventually be destroyed by the National Coffee Department.

Brazil Coffee Exports—Brazilian coffee exports during 1938 increased 5,198,051 bags compared with 1937, the United States alone increasing purchases by 2,600,860 bags. The volume of exports totaling 17,183,376 bags represented a record for normal coffee trading years. Brazil also exported 2,075,884 bags of cocoa in 1938 of which the United States purchased 1,409,453 bags, or about 68 per cent of the total.

Chilean Mining—The general index of mining production in Chile during the first 11 months of 1938 averaged 87.5 per cent as compared with 101.6 per cent during the corresponding period of 1937. Gold production totaled 8,226,483 fine grams compared with 7,537,222 fine grams in 1937. Nitrate production during 1937-38 fiscal year amounted to 1,420,312 metric tons, an increase of 10 per cent over the 1,290,276 tons produced in the preceding year.

Peruvian Cotton—Marked gains were recorded in exports of cotton from Peru during January of this year compared with January, 1938. Shipments of cotton to all countries during the month totaled 9,391,514 pounds compared with 3,327,316 pounds exported during January of the preceding year. Exports to England alone increased from 1,542,553 pounds in January, 1938, to 4,798,816 pounds in January of this year.

Peruvian Minerals—Production of gold in Peru in 1938 totaled 7,914,944 grams as compared with 5,246,193 grams in 1937. Silver production increased from 528,560 kilos in 1937 to 635,272 kilos in 1938. Copper production advanced from 36,648,519 kilos in 1937 to 37,749,766 in 1938. Lead production in 1938 amounted to 58,000 tons compared with 39,000 tons in 1937.

Colombian Sugar Imports—Imports of refined sugar into Colombia during 1938 registered a sharp decrease compared with the preceding year. Sugar imports during the first 11 months of 1938 totaled only 5,295,490 pounds compared with 41,298,727 pounds in 1937. Practically all the imported sugar came from the United States. Imports from that country totaled 5,064,957. The decrease in sugar imports is attributed to a rise in the domestic production of refined sugar.

Mayer's $1,296,503 Pay Leads List Of Movie Salaries

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury gave Congress a peek at 1937 salaries today, revealing that by and large the big money is in the movies.

Top figure for the year was $1,161,753, paid Louis B. Mayer by Loew's Inc., to which Metro-Goldwyn - Mayer Corporation added $134,750 for his services as vice-president.

Over all, the list showed 63 salaries greater than $200,000 of which 40 were paid by motion picture companies.

The list presented by the Treasury consisted of salaries of more than $15,000, the payments including salaries and bonuses. In some cases, it was pointed out, the recipients of the salaries listed had to pay business expenses out of them. In others, the payments were on a corporate fiscal basis, rather than for the calendar year.

Amusement Pay Leads

Income taxes took sizeable portions, especially of larger salaries. Besides the normal tax of 4 per cent on net income, the Federal Government imposes surtaxes ranging up to 75 per cent on income above $5,000,000. Many states also impose income taxes.

J. Robert Rubin, vice-president of Loew's, Inc., received $651,123; and N. M. Schenck, President of the company, drew $489,602. David Bernstein was paid $382,816. Greta Garbo's compensation for the year was $472,000; Marlene Dietrich's $370,000; Joan Crawford's $351,538, and Fredric March's $334,687.

Other branches of the amusement field were prominent in the upper brackets. Major Edward Bowes of the radio received $427,817 as executive director of Edmar Enterprises, Inc.

Alfred Lunt of the legitimate theater drew $101,674, slightly more than that received by his wife, Lynn, $99,674. Their stipends were paid by the Theater Guild. Katharine Cornell, also of the stage received $58,717, from C. & M. C. Productions.

The New York Daily Mirror paid Walter Winchell $51,699 for his daily column. Robert L. Ripley, the believe-it-or-not man, received $149,777 from King Features Syndicate.

Two former heavyweight boxing champions were on the list—$51,983 for James J. Braddock and $31,246 for Jack Dempsey. Lou Gehrig's $36,000 for covering first base for the New York Yankees showed up as apparently the highest baseball salary.

Hearst Paid Half Million

Aside from the movies, the biggest salary went to William Randolph Hearst—$500,000 as president and director of Hearst Consolidated Publications.

Right behind came Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York, with $419,398.

Outside the movies, few women were among the topnotchers. The highest paid star of the Metropolitan Opera Association was Kirsten Flagstad, who received $39,000. She got another $20,000 from Paramount Pictures.

The desire of women to become or remain beautiful of face and figure resulted in a $50,000 salary for Lillian S. Dodge of New York as President of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., and $70,075 for Blanche R. Green of Hamden, Conn., President of Spencer Corset Company.

Money that went up in smoke helped to pay the $380,976 salary of George W. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company.

Knudsen Pay $247,210

The automobile industry paid $247,210 to William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors; $146,056 to Edsel B. Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company; and $189,136 to Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of Chrysler Corporation. The top salary of the steel business, $394,586, went to Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. United States Steel paid $167,662 to Myron C. Taylor, then chairman of its board of directors.

The biggest banker's salary was $175,000 to Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of Chase National Bank of New York City.

As president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., before the scandal and suicide of last year, F. Donald Coster, whose real name was revealed as Musica, received $40,280.

The Ready-Mixed Concrete Co. paid T. J. Pendergast, political king of Kansas City, $30,000 as vice-president.

Chairman Jesse Jones, of the RFC drew $20,000 as an advisor to the Commerce Company of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's daily column earned her $16,587.

Rail Reorganization Plan Hearing Begun by Court

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes called a hearing April 10 on objections to the plan for reorganization of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad as certified to the court by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearing marked the first time a Class I railroad has reached this stage of reorganization.

If the court approves the plan, it will go back to the Commerce Commission, which will poll the security holders. If they approve, the plan will be returned to the Federal District Court for confirmation.

The road has been in reorganization since April 18, 1933.

Auto Sales 58 P. C. Above 1938 Quarter

By the Associated Press

New York

The Automobile Manufacturers Association estimated that total factory sales by American companies in the first three months of this year were 1,055,787 cars and trucks, a gain of 58 per cent over the same period of 1938.

The Association said apparently about 87 per cent of the sales went into the domestic market, while the balance went to foreign lands.

Jones Sees Little Loss in U. S. Huge Lending Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones predicted "very little ultimate loss" from the Government's vast lending program.

In a radio broadcast under auspices of the United States New York World's Fair Commission, the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said temporary Government agencies had authorized about $20,000,000,000 in credits to provide employment and promote the economic stability of the country.

"There will be very little ultimate loss to the Federal Treasury from this great volume of credit," he said.

The RFC, the Government's principal lending agency, has paid expenses from earnings, including interest on money borrowed to lend, and has accumulated more than $200,000,000 operating surplus, Mr. Jones said. The RFC Board regards this surplus as sufficient to cover any probable losses, he added.

"The RFC occupies the middle ground between Government and private banking, filling the gap when private lending for any reason is unable to meet the needs of a worthy situation," Mr. Jones said. "The RFC is flexible, entering when necessary, and withdrawing when its services are not needed.

"Our nation's banks were never in a stronger position than they are today. They have never had more loanable funds available to deserving borrowers, and they have never been more anxious to lend; so if you need credit, apply to your bank or to the RFC.

"Our experience in this national peace-time emergency has again proven the inherent strength and unity of our great country; that the American people have the resources and the courage to meet any situation that may confront them."

Rayon Deliveries Up in March; Retail Inventories Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers during the past month totaled 26,500,000 pounds compared with 25,600,000 pounds in February, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Stocks of yarn held by producers at the close of March totaled 41,400,000 pounds as against 39,500,000 pounds held at the end of February.

Shipments of rayon filament yarn to American mills, says the report, although active during the first half of March, registered a falling off during the closing weeks of the month.

While admitting that weavers' and converters' stocks of rayon goods are adequate at present, it is pointed out that retail inventories are unusually low, indicating, acording to the Organon, "that the very dull market of the last half of March will not be of extensive duration."

Continued high prices for silk have been responsible, in part, for the recent increased rayon deliveries from domestic mills.

World's Sugar Use Per Capita Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World per capita consumption of sugar during the year ended Aug. 31, 1938, amounted to 31.1 pounds as compared with 32.3 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 1.2 pounds or 3.7 per cent, according to a survey made by Lamborn's Statistical Department.

Ten years ago the per capita consumption was 30 pounds. Since then it fell to 27.7 pounds in 1933, and then steadily climbed to its peak of 32.3 pounds in 1937. In 1938 world per capita consumption receded for the first time since 1933.

Wurlitzer Sales Hit Peak With New Type of Piano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In January all previous piano sales records were broken for any month during the entire history of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company at DeKalb, Illinois, according to Cyril Farny, Vice-President and Manager. In comparison with January, 1938, the first month of this year showed an increase of more than 167 per cent.

February was equally favorable, and judging by the first 15 days of March a new high is likely to be reached.

"The broad gains in Wurlitzer sales the past two months," he continued, "are the result of a new piano which we recently developed."

Treasury Says Tax Revision Ready To Go to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said today he would be ready to present tax revision proposals to Congress as soon as the House Ways and Means Committee invited him to testify.

He told reporters that he discussed the program with two Columbia University professors, Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Carl Shoup, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No intimation of the Treasury position would be given before he testifies before the committee, the Secretary added.

Mr. Morgenthau and John W. Hanes, Undersecretary, heretofore have been reported to favor consolidation of the four present corporation taxes into a single levy which would produce approximately the same revenue as the present ones.

Mr. Morgenthau declined to comment on a statement of the Federal Reserve Board urging Congress to study the division of monetary and banking authority among different Governmental agencies.

The Secretary said he did not want to "enter any public arguments with the Federal Reserve Board."

He asserted, however, that the Treasury was seeking no monetary powers except the pending request of President Roosevelt for extension of his power to revalue the gold content of the dollar, to operate the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund and to continue silver purchasing authority.

Saying that he did not yet know what, if any, financing operations the Treasury would conduct on June 15, the next regular financing date, the Secretary reiterated that the Treasury has enough cash on hand to last until about Sept. 15.

He said no borrowing would be necessary to increase the Treasury's cash as a precaution if a foreign war unsettles money markets. The Treasury's cash working balance on April 7, last date for which exact figures are available, was $2,626,379,982

He also answered "no" when asked if the international situation necessitated any revision of the tri-partite monetary agreement between the United States, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Central States Oppose Southern Freight Rate Plan

CHICAGO (AP) — Two special committees were appointed by the Central States Governors Transportation Council to assist middle western interests in opposing the efforts of Southern states to equalize freight rates between the North and the South.

One committee was instructed to make a survey of pending Congressional bills and resolutions regarding territorial rate making. The other was charged with assisting in the preparation of a brief and exceptions to the proposed report on the rate equalization case, which is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Philip H. Porter of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission was named Acting Chairman of the second group.

The Central States Governors Transportation Council was established March 30. Among its announced purposes was the protection of "industry, labor and the public against unfair legislation which would discriminate against this territory in favor of any other in regard to transportation."

It was originally called the Central States Governors Industrial Council, but the name was changed in order that it might describe the purposes of the group more accurately. Representatives from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana attended the initial meeting.

Federal Tire Ruling

CINCINNATI (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a special Master's report that the General Tire & Rubber Company infringed on three patents on tire-building processes held by the Fisk Rubber Corporation. Six other patents were held invalid or uninfringed.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,646,080
1939 volume to date 73,673,907
1938 volume to date 67,557,290

Market Recovers Somewhat After Sharp Downturn

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Buying support came into the stock market today after a fast forenoon selling rush had toppled leaders 1 to more than 5 points.

At the peak of the setback the ticker tape fell behind floor dealings. Activity then slackened and extreme losses, near the final hour, were halved in many cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Motors, aircrafts, steels and specialties bore the brunt of the early onslaught.

Brokers attributed the new relapse partly to the revival of war fears on reports of an Anglo-French naval shift in the Mediterranean designed to halt any Italian threat toward Greece and Turkey. Continued cloudiness of domestic business prospects, due mainly to the string of European crises, also was said to have contributed to the fresh wave of market pessimism.

Prominent stocks on the slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Anaconda, American Smelting, Santa Fe, and Great Northern.

Retreating as much as 2 or so in the curb were Lockheed, Babcock & Wilcox, American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, and Creole Petroleum.

Rail Bonds Drop

Low-priced rail issues took a beating in today's bond market while selected industrial and utility loans in the higher price brackets showed faint rallying signs.

Near the final hour losses in the rail division ran to 5 points and more. Dealings were slow, however, and many analysts attributed the sharp declines more to the "thin" market than bad news relating to the carriers.

Nickel Plate 6s and 4s were among the severest hit, the former dropping 5 and the latter 10, both on small volume. Others off as much as 2 or so included Illinois Central 4¾s, Rock Island General 4s of '88, and St. Paul 5s.

Moving modestly up were Remington Rand 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

U. S. Government loans slowly tipped lower.

Foreign dollar bonds were uniformly down with pressure concentrated on Italian and Denmark issues.

Wheat Prices Lower After Early Rally

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Fluctuating uneasily within a 1½ cents range, wheat prices today rose to the best level in more than two months, but then lost all of the gains and closed fractionally lower than yesterday.

Official forecast of winter wheat production showing material improvement in crop prospects since winter and failure of foreign grain markets to show any excitement over political developments in Europe encouraged selling of wheat futures here.

Wheat closed ¼ lower to ⅛ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 68⅝-¾, 68-68¼; corn unchanged to ¼ off, May 47⅝-¾, July 49¼; oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Stock prices closed weak today and at the day's lowest levels, with declines of one per cent in British Government loans and two per cent in foreign bonds. Selling orders from South Africa and the continent caused recessions in the transatlantic and speculative groups. Domestic rails reacted about a point and oils were weak.

Paris—The Bourse displayed a heavy tone in late dealings today and rentes finished 195 to 265 centimes lower. Bank of France closed 430 francs down, Royal Dutch 175 and Suez Canal off 550 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures moved irregularly today to close ⅛d up to ¼d lower. The disturbed political situation was offset by freer offerings from the Argentine, and limited demand for cash grain from millers.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
(12 noon, April 11)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Europe			
Demand	4.68¼	$4.68⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅜	4.68⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.02647⅛	.0265	.‡‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5301	.5308	$
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425¾	.0425¾	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2315	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0540	.0530	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2012½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3540	.3500	.6180
Java—florin	.5327	.5327	.6806
Mong Kong—dol	.2872	.2869	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5441	.5443	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53⅝	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	54	53	54	+ ⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	31½	31½	31½	− ¼
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	19	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (⅛g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	6	20½	20	20	− ⅛
65⅝	43¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	48	46½	48	−1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
10	7¼	Alaska Jun (1)	79	7⅞	6⅞	7	− ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	24	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	7½	6½	7½	+ ¼
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	6⅜	5¼	6⅜	+ ⅞
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	9	9	9	−1¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	30	15⅝	14½	15⅜	+ ½
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	156	155	156	−1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	8	10¼	10	10¼	Apr10
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	2	10	10	10	+ ½
11⅜	6¼	Allied Stores	70	6⅝	6	6½	− ⅛
70	55	Allied St pf (5)	6	55⅛	55½	55⅛	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	29	31¼	28½	31¼	+1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha P Cm(¼)	3	15	15	15	
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	7	1⅝	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50½	Amerada Cp (2)	12	52	50	52	+1
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	16½	16½	16½	
17¾	11	Am Bk N (.20g)	21	11½	10¾	11⅜	− ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	9	35	33	35	
100⅝	83½	Am Can (4)	15	84½	83¼	83½	−1½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	169⅛	167⅞	167⅞	
35	18	Am Car & Fdy	25	20	17½	20	+ ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	4	33¼	32	33¼	+ ½
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	13	15	13⅝	15	+1
115⅛	112	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'r 9
122¾	115	Am Chicle (4a)	4	112	112	112	−3
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	6	5¾	5½	5½	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	16	7	5¾	7	Apr10
10½	6½	Am Crystal Sug	8	6¾	6¼	6⅝	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	15	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	− ¼
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	Am & F P $6 pf	9	10¾	10	10	− ½
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	13½	12¼	13½	+ ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	26	26	26	Apr10
46⅞	42	Am Hom P(2.40)	7	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
2	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	17	17	
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	4	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	20	16⅜	15	16⅜	+ ¼
79½	49	Am Locomot pf	6	48	47	47	−3
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	2½	2⅛	2½	
40⅛	27½	Am Metal (¼g)	15	28¼	27	27½	− ½
124½	119⅞	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Apr10
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	44	4	3¾	4	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	13	36	33½	35	+1
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	18	30¾	28⅛	30¾	+ ¾
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	81	11½	10½	11½	− ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	54	13	12¼	13	+ ½
72½	52	Am Roll Mill pf	3	51	50	50	−2
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	49	39¾	36	39¾	+1
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 4
64½	60	Am Snuff Co(3a)	4	60⅞	60	60	−2
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	39	22¾	20⅞	22¾	+ ¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	3	8½	8½	8½	
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	16	Am Sugar Ref	8	16¾	15¼	16¼	− ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	80	80	80	Apr10
18½	15	Am Sum T (1a)	4	15	14½	15	+ ½
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	39	150	148⅜	149½	− ¼
87½	75	Am Tobacco (5)	10	75¾	73	73	−3
87½	74⅞	Am Tob B (5)	10	77	75½	75½	−2⅛
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147	147	147	Apr10
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	13	4¾	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	8⅜	Am Water Wks	50	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	79½	78	79½	Apr10
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	9	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	39	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	− ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	24	24	24	+1
36¼	21⅛	Anaconda (.15g)	167	22¾	20¾	22½	+ ⅛
54⅞	35¼	Anacon W & C	8	35	35	35	− ¼
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	9	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	9	8¾	9	
2½	1¾	A P W Paper	9	1¾	1½	1½	− ¼
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr10
103⅛	99	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	− ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	49	4	3¾	3⅞	− ⅛
52	35½	Armour Ill pr pf	4	35	33¾	33¾	−1¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	34¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	15	35	33½	34⅛	−1⅞
13	9⅛	Arm Con (⅜g)	6	9½	9¼	9½	
10⅜	5½	Artloom Corp	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅞	Assd Dry Goods	18	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	8	73¾	73	73	− ¾
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	31	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	−1
42⅞	24½	Atch T & S F	36	26	23½	26	
71	55⅛	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	53	53	53	−2½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	16	16½	15	16½	+ ⅜
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	11¼	10½	11¼	+1¼
23½	19¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	19½	19	19	− ⅜
110	105	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105	105	105	Apr 8
8⅞	7⅛	Atlas Corp (½e)	24	7¼	7	7⅛	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	44	44	44	−1
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	53	53	53	Apr 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr10
4⅝	2½	Auburn Auto	10	3¼	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr10
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
B							
173⅛	93⅜	Bald Loco ct	63	103⅜	91¼	103⅜	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	38	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	− ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	12	6	5¼	6	+ ⅜
30½	20	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	19	19	19	−1
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	15	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	•36	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	18	17¾	18	− ½
100	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Apr10
125	116	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	Apr10
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	6	73⅜	71¼	71¼	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	17⅛	Bendix Aviation	86	19	16⅜	18¾	− ⅛
21½	18	Ben IndLn(.45g)	7	18	17⅞	18	− ⅜
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	48⅞	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	Apr 6
80	52½	Beth Steel	210	56	51⅝	55⅞	+ ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	4	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
115	101	Beth S 7%pf(7)	9	102	99¼	102	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	6	16½	15⅞	16	
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	10	9	10	
34¾	19¾	Boeing Airplane	76	21¼	19	21¼	+ ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	5	17⅞	17	17½	− ¼
19¾	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	15½	14⅞	15	− ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co(.20g)	25	18	17⅜	17⅝	− ⅜
32	19⅝	Borg-War (¼g)	58	21½	18¾	21	
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ¾
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	10	5⅞	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	25	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	75	18¾	16½	18¾	+ ¾
39½	31½	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	32⅜	31½	31½	Apr 6
47	43⅛	Bristol-M(2.40)	6	42¼	42	42	− ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	12	1¾	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
10	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	40	10½	9⅜	10	+1
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	130	11¼	10¼	11⅛	+1⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	25	39¾	37¼	38	+1¼
19⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	20	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	6	10	10	10	− ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	35	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	68	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	− ⅛
30	16¼	Bullard Co	10	17	16	17	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	10	23¼	21¾	22	−1
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	6	12	11½	11½	− ½
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	12	12½	11¾	12	− ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	12	6¼	6	6⅛	
23¾	19⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ¼
4¼	2⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
13¼	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	12	12	12	− ¾
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	22	5¼	5	5¼	
17¾	9¼	Campbell Wyant	15	10	9⅛	10	
20⅜	12½	Can Dry G Ale	21	13	12	13	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	24	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Apr10
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr10
3⅞	3⅛	Car&Gen (.075g)	6	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
94½	68¼	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	70	66	70	−1
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	43½	39½	43½	+1½
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	38	15⅜	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
94	87¼	Celan pr pf (7)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Apr 8
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	35	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19⅜	19	19⅜	Apr10
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9½	4⅛	Cent RR NJ	4	4⅜	4	4	− ⅜
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5½	3¾	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	−1¼
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	14	36½	34¼	36½	+1¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	28	7¼	6½	7⅛	
30	18½	Champ Pap&F	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
11	6¾	Checker Cab	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	− ⅜
40⅛	28¼	Ches & Ohio(2)	49	29⅜	27	28¾	− ⅝
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	5	18¼	18	18	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr10
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1¾	1½	1½	Apr10
1	½	Chi & N West	2	½	½	½	Apr10
3½	1⅞	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	10	2	2	2	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅛	¼	Apr10
⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	18	11¼	10¼	11	+ ⅝
387⅜	337⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	32	32	32	−13¼
481¼	448⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	448⅜	448⅜	448⅜	Apr10
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	3	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	CRI & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr10
9⅜	7¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	10	10	10	
13⅛	7	Childs Co	13	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅜
85¼	56	Chrysler Cp (1g)	435	58⅛	53⅜	57⅝	− ¾
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	8	9¼	9	9	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2¼	2½	Apr10
26	15	Clark Equip	1	16⅛	15¾	15¾	− ¼
29½	21	Clev Graph B(1)	9	21	20⅛	21	
60⅛	40	ClimMolyb(1.20)	42	40	36½	38	−2¼
309¾	223⅜	Cluett Peab(1¼g)	30	223¼	211¼	223¼	+ ½
133	115	Coca-Cola (4.20g)	6	116¼	114	114	−3
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
116¼	111½	Colgate-P (½g)	23	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	11	21¾	20¼	21¼	+ ⅛
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	9	12½	11¼	12½	
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
18¼	14⅛	Col Br'cast B (1)	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	158	6⅛	5½	6	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	78½	78½	78½	− ½
15⅝	8	C Picvtc (21½%f)	16	8¼	7⅞	8	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr 8
93	74	Col Carbon (4)	4	75	73	75	+1¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	26	40	41½	41½	− ½
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	45⅝	43¼	45	+1
110	107	Coml Invest (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Apr 6
133½	93⅛	Coml Solvents	85	10	9⅜	9⅝	− ¼
2¼	1¼	Com & Southn	120	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
647⅜	453¼	Com & So pf (3)	11	51⅛	47	51⅛	+2⅝
281¼	255⅜	Con Ed (.80g)	15	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	5	5	5	
309⅜	191⅜	Con Nairn (½g)	7	20	19	20	+ ½
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
253½	183¼	Consol Aircraft	76	193¼	181⅜	191¼	− ⅝
87⅛	53⅜	Consol Cig (3½g)	3	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
35	27½	Cons Edison (2)	141	28⅝	27	20⅝	⅝ +
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103½	102¾	102¾	−1¼
2¼	1¼	Consol Film Ind	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
121⅜	83⅜	Consol F pf(1¼k)	6	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Cons Laundries	3	5⅝	4¾	5⅜	+ ¼
9¼	7¼	Consol Oil (.80)	84	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅜
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9	9	9	−3½
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	24	9¾	9⅜	9½	− ⅜
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	40	13½	12	13½	+ ¾
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	88	88	Apr 8
44	33½	Cont Can (½g)	30	33½	32½	33	− ¾
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
35¾	29¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	36	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
31½	21½	Cont Oil Del	24	22¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand for Cloth Off Sharply; Some Prices Are Easy

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Uncertainty again gripped buyers in primary cotton gray goods markets this week, and demand for yardage fell away rapidly in sympathy with declining security markets. Prices on some of the key constructions weakened slightly. Sales for the week were estimated to total around 25 per cent of the current off-take from the looms.

Political unsettlement and the crisis in Europe were given by many as the chief causes for the freezing up of buying activity, but some said the confusion over the Government's intentions with respect to the huge cotton surplus also had been a considerable factor in discouraging buyers. It was pointed out that stocks of goods in distributors' hands have dwindled to insignificant proportions and that the time is ripe for further sizable replenishment.

Hand-to-Mouth Buying

Garment makers and other large consumers of goods, however, have been holding strictly to the hand-to-mouth method of buying, and there is nothing in the immediate outlook which promises a change of attitude.

Some see in the wage-hour regulations which go into effect on a national basis next July, the probability of a sizable increase in production costs in Southern mills after next Summer, but there are comparatively few buyers who are thinking now in terms of buying ahead because of this. The only effect the prospective increase in wage payments has had is to make print cloth manufacturers more reluctant than usual to shut down.

Nevertheless, strong efforts are being made to organize widespread reduction in yardage production of print cloths and the weakness and stagnation in the market this past week has lent real force to this campaign.

The market was dull for most of the week, with prices barely holding their own. Trading in print cloths was mostly in small lots for quick shipment. Toward the close of the week buying speeded up in one or two quarters with several large orders placed at an eighth under the general market prices.

The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares sold mostly at 5⅞ cents with preferred makes bringing 6 cents, but round lot sales in one or two instances were made as low as 5¾ cents. The 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s successively resisted all efforts to bid the market down.

Sheetings Are Quiet

Sheetings were slow, and barely steady in price, and the same was true of so-called "tobacco cloths" and other thin constructions, which were moving in small quantities at 27 to 27½ cents a pound.

Carded broadcloths were only moderately active, and were barely steady in price. Heavy goods were taken in limited quantities and held unchanged in price.

In the fine goods section of the market the movement of combed yarn fabrics was said to be very limited. Combed lawns were selling in a small way, sometimes at slightly easier prices, such as 6¾ cents for 40-inch 8:50 yard 88x80s.

Combed broadcloths weakened slightly when 136x60s for nearby delivery were picked up at 9⅛ cents, and the 128x68s brought 9¼ cents.

Fine goods mills are already beginning to shut down looms as the present orders expire, and plan to mark time on production until there is a renewal of the gray goods demand.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	104.20	104.16	104.16
1 3¼s '41	106.30	106.30	106.30
2 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 3½s '46-44	110.22	110.22	110.22
4 4s '54-44	115.6	115.6	115.6
1 4¼s '53-47	119.23	119.28	119.28
2 4¼s '51-48	107.12	107.12	107.12
5 2½s '53-49	104.15	104.15	104.15
28 2½s '52-50	104.15	104.11	104.11
102 2¾s '54-51	106.7	106.4	106.4
8 3s '55-51	109.3	109.2	109.2
2 2¾s '60-55	106.17	106.16	106.16
38 2¾s '65-60	104.16	104.11	104.13
5 2¾s '63-58	104.19	104.17	104.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	106.10	106.10	106.10

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	104.21	104.21	104.21
2 3s '52-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s'43	33	33	33
10 Alleghany cv 5s'44	69½	68	68
14 Alleghany cv 5s'49	57¾	57	57
23 Alleghany 5s'50 st	25	22½	23½
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107¼	107	107¼
21 Am&For P 5s 2030	53½	53	53
8 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	101½	100¾	101
3 Am Int 5½s'49	99	98½	99
8 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅞	111¼	111¾
80 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅛	107⅞	108
47 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	102	102	102
17 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105	105
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	22	22	22
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
23 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	97½	97½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	105⅞	106¼
14 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	99½	99	99½
1 A C Line 4½s'64	57	57	57
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34½	34½	34½
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	27½	27½	27½
4 Atl Refin 3s'53	103	102⅞	103
AubAutomotive 6s'39	20	20	20
3 Bald Loco 5s'40 st	100½	100½	100½
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	18½	18¼	18¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	18½	18¼	18¼
4 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	18	17⅞	18
1 B&O D 1st 4½ ct	50	50	50
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	17⅜	16¾	16¾
1 B&O 5s '95 ct	17	17	17
1 B&O 5s '96 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 B&O 5s '96F ct	17	17	17
1 B&O cv 5s'2000 D	16½	16½	16½
65 B&O cv 4½s'60	10½	10	10¼
18 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10½	10	10¼
10 B&O 1st 4s '48	50½	50	50½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
28 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	101⅝	101	101⅝
31 Beth Stl 3½s'52	97½	96½	97
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	28½	27⅛	27½
10 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
1 Boston&Me 5s 1961	28	27	27½
4 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60¼	60	60¼
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109	109	109
185 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	79	75	76½
8 Bkly UnElist 5s'50	88	85¾	86
1 Bkly U Gas 6s'47	105½	105	105½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80	80	80
1 Bwly U Gas 5s '57 B	98	98	98
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	30	30	30
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96½	96¼	96½
6 Can Sou 5s '62	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
16 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¼	118¼	118¼
27 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	117	117	116⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114½	114½	114½
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅜	114¾	114¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115	114½	114½
5 Can Nor 6½s'46	121¼	121¼	121¼
16 Can Pac 5s '54	113⅛	112	113⅛
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	90	89⅞	89⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	84⅜	84½	84⅜
10 Can Pac 4s perp	66	65	66
1 Can Foundry 6s '41	96	96	96
4 Cen Pow 5½s'57	42	42	42
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6½	6½	6½
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103	102¾	102¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26	24	24
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	70½	70	70
7 ChampP&F 3⅛s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	96½	96	96
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅞	96½	96½
13 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9	9
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	87	87
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 4s '71	101	100¾	101
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	97¾	97¾
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	12½	13
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15¾	15½	15⅝
1 Chi I & So 4½s'70	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
117 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6	7
149 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2	2	2
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89 P	19	18½	18½
15 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	19½	19¼	19½
1 CM&StP 5s '30	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3½	3½	3½
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	5⅞	5½	5½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	11	11	11
1 Chi Pneu 5½s'47	45	45	45
22 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	5	5	5
26 CRI & P 4s '88	11¾	11¼	11¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	5½	5½	5½
5 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	50	50	50
11 Ch Stn 3¾s '63	107	106½	106½
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101½	101½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
4 Childs Co 5s '43	65	64½	64¼
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48	48	48
11 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	108¾	108¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85⅞	85	85
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69	68	68½
10 Col Ry & L 5s '70	50	50	50
6 Col &So 4½s'80	35	35	35
14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99	98¼	98¼
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98	98
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103½	103	103
10 Com'l Cred 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅜	107¼	107¼
68 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	106	105¾	105¾
27 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110	110	110
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Consoll Gas 5s '60	46	46	46
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107½	107½	107½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Container 5s'43	97¼	97¼	97¼
72 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¾	105½	105½
5 Crane Co 3¾s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Cuba RR 5½s'42	29½	29½	29½
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'50	107½	107½	107½
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	54¾	52½	54
3 D G & E 5s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 D & R G 5s'55	8	8	8
9 D & R G West 5s'78	5¼	5	5
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	101	101	101
3 Dul Missbe&cf J½s'62	105½	105½	105½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110½	110½	110½
7 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s'52	106	105¾	105¾
6 Erie rfg 5s'67	8½	8	8
37 Erie rfg 5s'75	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 Erie 1st 4s'96	40¼	40¼	40½
2 Erie cv 4s'53 A	12	12	12
4 Erie cv 4s'53 B	12½	12	12
5 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	101½	101½	101½
28 Firestn T&R 3½s'48	103	102¾	102¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Francis Sug 6s'56	40	40	40
8 Gen Cable 5½s'47	100	100	100
12 Gen Mot Accpt 3s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	105¾	105½	105½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	49⅞	48½	49½
18 Goodrich 4½s'56	98¾	98	98⅛
2 Goodrich 6s '45	99	99	99
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	85¼	85¼	85¼
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	89	88¾	88¾
20 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	102½	101⅝	101⅝
25 Gt Nor 4s '46G	88¾	88	88¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46H	79¾	78½	79¾
3 Gt Nor 3½s'57	86	86	86
1 G Bay&W deb A	55	55	55
3 G Bay&W debB (6)	94	94	94
5 Housatonic 5s '37	25½	25½	25½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44⅜	43¾	43¾
38 Hudk&Manine 5s'57	12	11⅝	11⅝
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
35 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	40⅞	39	40¼
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	45¼	43	43
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	41	40½	40½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	92¾	92	92
2 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107½	107½	107½
14 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61	59½	59½
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	56	56	56
7 Interb R Tr 6s '32	34	33	33
22 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	62	60	60
1 Inter RTr rfg5s'66 ct	59	59	59
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	80	80	80
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	9	9	9
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	78½	77½	78
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
15 Int Paper 5s '47	94½	93½	93½
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	54¼	53½	53½
31 Int T&T 5s '55	58¾	57¼	58
6 Jns&LaughSt4¼s'61	92	91	91
2 KCFS & M 4s'36	25	25	25
3 K C South 5s'50	56½	56½	56½
7 K C South 3s '50	65½	65	65
5 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Keith (B F) 6s'46	94	93½	93½
1 Kings Co Elec 4s'49	88½	105⅝	105⅝
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¼	103¼	103⅛
11 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100⅛	100	100
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	42	42	42
17 Lac Gas 5½s'53	47⅜	46	46
2 Lac Gas 5s'39	83	82½	82½
4 LE&West 3s'47	70	70	70
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	14	14	14
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13	13	13
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	127⅞	127¼	127⅞
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 Loews 3½s'46	100	99½	99½
8 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	104¾	104¼	104¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	83⅞	83¾	83¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	83	83	83
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
20 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	79	75½	76
3 Lou & N 5s 2003	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
29 Louis & N un 4s '40	99¼	99	99
23 Manat Sup 4s '57	23	23	23
29 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33	31	31
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28½	28½	28½
10 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	49	49	49
6 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	102	102	102
11 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	64¼	64¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50 Mo-Ill 5s '50	50	50	50
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	22½	23¼
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8½	8½	8½
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	20	20	20
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37	34½	37
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20½	20½	20½
5 MoPac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 MoPac 5s '65 A	12½	12½	12⅝
39 MoPac 5s '77F	13½	12½	12⅝
10 MoPac 5s '77F ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	12½	12½	12½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 MoPac5s '81 I	13¼	13½	13½
7 MoPac gen 4s '75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Mobile&Ohio 5s '47	16	16	16
7 Mob&Oh 5s '38	20	19¾	20
19 Mob&O 4½s '77	18¼	17½	18
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	104	104	104
3 MonWPPa Pub Ser6s'65	104½	103½	103½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	97⅜	96¾	96¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	94	94	94
56 Mount St T&T3¼s'68	107⅜	107½	107⅛
16 Nassau El 4s '51	40½	40	39⅞
17 Nat Dai Dr 3¼s '51ww	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	30	30	30
5 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s'80	108½	108½	108½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	102	102	102
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	59	59	59
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	110	110	110
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54½	52½	52
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	45¾	47½
16 NYC 3¾s '46	72	71	71
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	57½	58
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48	45¾	47
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77½	76½	77½
7 NY Chi&StL 5s'41	52	50	50
4 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	55	55	55
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	52	52	52
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	108½	108½	108½
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	107	107	107
9 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	10½	10¼	10½
6 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'56	10	10	10
1 NYNH&H cv 4s '52	6	6	6
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	104	104	104
8 NY&R Gas 6s'51A	100½	100	100½
25 NY Steam 3½s '63	102¾	102½	102½
10 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6½	6¼	6¼
5 NY Tel 3¼s'47	108⅝	108⅛	108⅞
3 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	76	76	76
3 NYW&Bost4½s'46	2½	2½	2½
3 NiagaraFallsP1½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
36 Nor Pac 6s 2047	88¼	84⅝	85
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	78	78	78
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41	41½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	105	105	105
1 Ohio Ed 4s '50	107	106⅝	106⅝
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104	104	104
13 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s 'G2A	65½	65½	65½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111¼	110½	110½
13 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¾	111½	111¾
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	69	69	69
1 Pac T&T 3¾s'66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Para Pict 6s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Pen Co 4s '63	99⅜	99¼	99¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pen Ob&Det 4½s '77	95	95	95
12 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105½	105½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s' '60	116⅝	116½	116⅝
20 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96⅝	96⅜	96¼
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80	79	79⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	90⅝	90½	90⅝
10 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	90⅝	90½	90½
5 Penn RR 4s '48	110½	110½	110⅜
1 Penn RR 4s '48 st	110	110	110
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	85	85	85
62 Penn RR 3½s '52	75⅛	74½	74½
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	60	60	60
22 Phelph Dodge 3½s '52	108½	107¾	107¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
15 Phila Co 5s '67	99½	99½	99½
14 Phil El C&I cv 6s '49	110	109⅞	110
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
20 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10⅝	10¼	10¼
12 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7¼	7	7
52 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¼	106	106¼
5 PCC & StL 4½s8 '77	96	95⅝	95⅝
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 80C	40½	40½	40½
25 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	64	61¾	62¼
12 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	10¾	10½	10½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	99	99	99
18 Radio Keith 6s 41	55⅜	55	55
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	69	68	69
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	69½	69½	69½
9 Rem Rand 4½s 56	99½	99	99½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	86¾	85¾	85¾
26 Republic Steel 4½s 56	88⅛	86	86
1 Revere Cop&Bl½s 56	96½	96½	96½
22 Richfield Oil 4s 52	101⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	33	33	33
17 Rio Gr W Clt 4s 49	17	16¾	16¾
2 Roch G&E 5s 62 E	108½	108½	108½
10 Rl Ark & La 4½s34	8¾	8⅝	8¾
10 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	106¼	106	106¼
1 StLIM&S 4srR&G 33	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 St L S F 4½s 78	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 StSF4½s78Ctf st	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	8½	8½	8½
5 St L S F 4½s 50A ct	7½	7½	7½
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	54½	54½	54½
3 StP&KC ShL4½s41	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Schulco 6½s 46B	25	25	25
4 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	25	25	25
30 Seab A L2cn 5s 45	5¾	5½	5⅝
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Sea-AlPla 6s'35A ct	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
11 Shell Un 3½s'51	104¼	104	104¼
7 Silesian-Am 7s '41	63½	62¾	63¼
1 Simpsons-Ar 4½s'52	91½	91½	91½
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106	106	106
22 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106⅞	106½	106½
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101	101
32 Sou Pac 4½s'68	42¼	40	40
62 Sou Pac 4½s'81	41	39	39⅞
2 So Pac 4½s'69	41	40	40
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	56	55¼	55¼
20 So Pac 3¾s'81	53½	53	53
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¼	43	43
14 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83⅛	82½	82½
3 South Ry 6½s'56	60	58	58
3 South Ry gen 6s'56	58¾	57	57½
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	77	77	77
25 South Ry gen 4s'56	45¾	44	44½
9 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110½	110	110
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106⅜	106	106
32 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	103¾	103½	103¾
18 Stand Oil NJ deb 5s'53	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 Studebaker cv 6s'45	70	68	68
9 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107¼	107	107
5 Ten Cop&Ch 6s'44	102	102	102
14 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	99½	99¼	99¾
5 T RR A St 4½s'39	101⅝	101⅜	101¾
4 T RR A St L 4s'53	105½	105	105½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	79⅛	79¼	79¼
33 Third Ave aj 5s'60	8¼	7⅞	8
3 Third Ave 4s'60	38⅞	38½	38½
3 TideWAlaAscO3½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107	107	107
1 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¼	111¾	111¾
6 Un Pac 1st Ref 2008	105	104¾	104⅞
3 Un Pac 3½s'71	93	93	93
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	94	94	94
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	71	71	71
27 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	107	105	105
16 US Steel 3¼s'48	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Utah L&Ptrac 5s'44	94½	93⅝	93⅝
18 Utah P&L 5s'44	95	93¾	93¾
2 Util P&L 5s'59	66¼	61⅝	61⅝
1 Vanadium 5s'41	96	96	96
9 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Va&Ss'thn 5s'58 A	73	72	73
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	106½	106	106
15 Wabash 1st 5s'39	37	37	37
1 Wabash 2d3½s'39	15½	15½	15½
10 Wabash 5s'76 B	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Wabash cv 5s'76 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Walwrth 4s'55	56	56	56
14 Warner

General Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, April 5, 1939

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fifth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, Bailey's Cleansers & Dyers, Inc. of Watertown was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that they have given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.
FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Mirror and the Picture

A Story for Children

It all happened in Judy Millett's parlor—not when Judy was there, of course. At those times the picture was just a picture and the mirror just a mirror, and all the things on the mantel never moved. It was when Judy was not there that things happened. Usually the picture began it.

The picture hung between the windows. It was a large picture of a meadow in springtime and it had a heavy gilt frame.

The mirror had a frame, too. The mirror hung opposite the picture, just over the mantel.

"I don't see what good you are," the picture said to the mirror. "You're not a picture and you're not a window. You're just glass."

The mirror swung a little on its cord.

"You've said that a good many times," he answered, "and now I'm going to show you what a really wonderful thing I am."

"Indeed," said the picture. The picture thought very well of himself and of the heavy gilt frame that held him. "So you're going to show me, are you?"

"Yes," the mirror said, "that is, if the china lady who sits on the mantel will help me."

"I shall be happy to," the china lady answered.

Now there were several things on Judy's mantel shelf. There was the china lady, there was a glass pig, there were flowers in a vase, a candlestick and a beautiful fan with pretty scenes painted on it.

"What can I do for you?" the china lady asked.

"Please come and stand in front of me," the mirror answered, "and you might fetch along the vase of flowers."

From the wall opposite, the picture watched and saw the china lady push the vase of flowers before her until she had got in front of the mirror; then she stood up tall and straight beside it.

"What do you see?" the mirror asked the picture.

"Oh," the picture cried in astonishment. "You're a picture yourself—a picture of a lady and a bunch of flowers, a very pretty picture."

"Now," the mirror said to the china lady, "will you ask the glass pig to come?"

The china lady nodded and, taking away the flowers, sent the glass pig to the mirror.

"Now what do you see?" the mirror asked the picture.

"Oh," the picture cried, "you're altogether different now. You're another picture—this time of a glass pig!" And upon that the pig trotted back to his end of the mantel.

"Shall I bring the candlestick and the fan?" the china lady asked pleasantly. She felt as if this was a game.

"If you please," the mirror said.

When the china lady had brought them, she spread the fan wide and stepped back from the mirror.

"Now what do you see?" the mirror asked the picture.

"Oh," cried the picture for the third time, "I see a fan and a candlestick. Oh!" By this time the picture was much excited.

"You are wonderful indeed," he said to the mirror. "To think I should have called you only glass.

"I'm only a picture
Of meadows in spring;
But you are a picture
Of everything!"

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

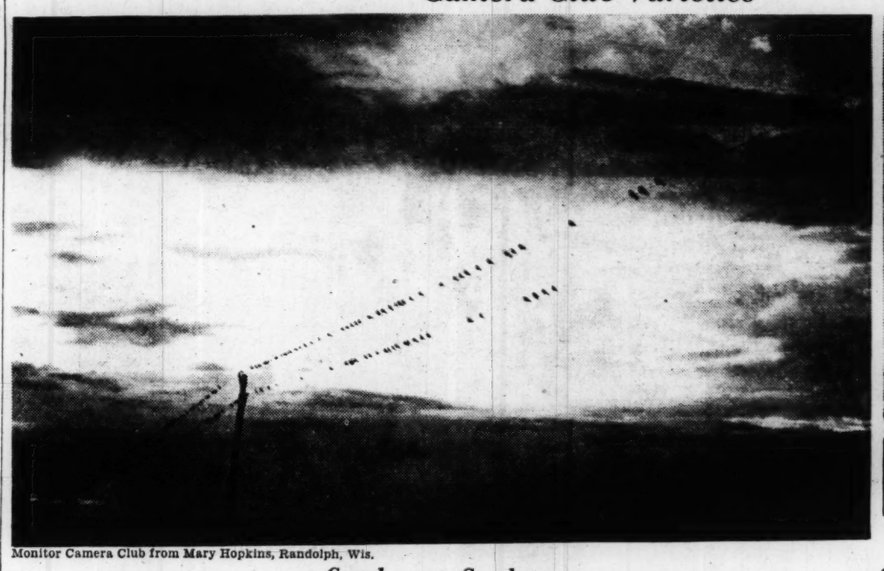
Settling the Account

Lew Wallace, later to become author of "Ben-Hur," was inclined to be dilatory in purpose as a young man. He failed repeatedly to make use of opportunities for schooling.

On the occasion of his leaving a certain college, his father called him into his office and took from the desk a package of folded papers. He called off various items from these, asking his son to add them together. When the total was announced, the father said, "That sum represents what I have expended to provide you with a good education. . . . I shall not upbraid you for your neglect, but rather pity you for the indifference which you have shown to the golden opportunities you have, through my indulgence, been enabled to enjoy."

Lew Wallace took life more seriously after this, in the attempt to redeem the days he had lost.

Camera Club Varieties



Monitor Camera Club from Mary Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

Conclave at Sundown

A Migrating Flock of Birds Form an Interesting Silhouette

J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

The Tinkerer

"Hm-m, and I thought I'd fixed it!"

In Lighter Vein

False Hope

Said a village lad to his sweetheart: "We've been courting in this meadow for three years now, Mary, but we won't be doing so next year."

"Oh, Tom," replied Mary, coyly, "do you really mean that?"

"Yes, they're going to build on it!"—Glasgow Citizen.

"What's the Idea of Cutting In on My Territory?"

Rough on the Oak

Mother: "You see, Anne, this is the armor that knights wore in the Middle Ages."

Anne: "Oh! It must have scrartched the furniture."—Montreal Star.

Even the Stationmaster

Some years ago Mr. Winston Churchill was traveling on the Tralee-Listowel-Ballybunion Railway. For no good reason, apparently, the train stopped in a station for half an hour. Mr. Churchill, being in a hurry to reach his destination to dine with Lord Leitrim, who was the chairman of the railway company, informed the porter of his identity and also of his date that evening, presuming that this might have some effect. But not a bit of it!

"Your Honor," said the porter, "if ye were the son of the stationmaster himself, it would not make any difference."—Charles Graves in Daily Mail.

Daily Quotation

POWER dwells with cheerfulness. — RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Mrs. C. A. Putnam, Houston, Texas

Example of Redundancy

The Wording of this Texas Sign Caught the Eye of an Alert Camera Club Member.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: In the murals proposed for New York Subway walls, it is understood that all figures would be smooth-faced, in deference to the mustache-drawers.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The citizens of New York are aghast at Mr. Lehman's new tax proposals. We did order some costly government, but we never dreamed that he would send in a bill.

Parliamentary Practice

Amendment Germane

Question: A motion was offered that "the Board be authorized to allow reasonable motoring expenses to any Reader coming over three miles." An amendment was offered "that the Readers' salaries be increased instead." The amendment was carried. Is not the amendment a different proposition? It seemed to some members that it did not touch the proposal.

Answer: While this query has been answered before in various forms, the subject of amendments is one upon which there is so much misunderstanding that it seems advisable to publish this answer for the benefit of all.

The amendment offered was that form of amendment known as a motion "to substitute"—that is, it offered an entirely different motion in place of the original motion. An amendment in the form of a motion to substitute is germane if it is clear that the adoption of the first motion would prevent the making of the second motion. In this case, the question is perhaps open to differing opinions. It may be held that the motoring expense of the readers could be paid without preventing action to increase their salaries. However, the word "instead" indicates clearly that it is offered as an alternative proposition and, therefore, the amendment would be germane in the opinion of the writer.

In case of doubt as to whether an amendment is germane or not, the question may be settled by vote of the members.

Did You Ever Wonder

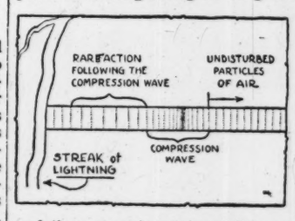
What Causes the Sound of Thunder?

Until quite recently, no one had a satisfactory idea with regard to what causes the familiar clap that follows the flash of lightning. Even today there are some who feel that the sound results, in some unexplained manner, from the bumping or rubbing of one cloud against another.

Nor are all the modern and apparently scientific explanations unquestionably accurate. For instance, the theory has been offered that thunder results from the mutual repulsion of electrons along the lightning's path. This sounds impressive, but it is open to objections. If such a quantity of repulsion exists, we should expect to find the lightning spread out into a brushlike discharge instead of the usual clearly defined streak.

A more popular explanation has been that it is the rushing of the air into the partial vacuum produced by the heat of the lightning flash that makes the thunder. Even some weather "experts" will explain that thunder is the rushing together of the air that has been forced apart by the lightning.

The best explanation available is that the heating of the atmosphere, the molecular ionization, along the path of the lightning is so great



and the expansion (resembling an explosion) is so violent, that a steep compression wave is sent out. The sudden expansion compresses the adjacent air molecules, and this compression wave travels away from the source in all directions, like ripples from a pebble dropped into a pond. When this wave strikes the ear, sound is heard. In electric sparks produced in the laboratory, the compression waves produced have been photographed clearly.

Compression waves thus generated would suffice to cause the thunder clap, and may logically be assumed (in the absence of evidence to the contrary) to be the sole cause of the sound.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rainy Day Samaritan

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A woman here in a part of town where cars are not plentiful, nor the time to drive them always at the disposal of mothers, has assigned herself a rainy day job.

On such days, she goes to school after her own child, and fills her car full of children, preferably those who live at a distance, regardless of the location in regard to her own home.

"The job pays well," she says. "Yes, pays in the pleasure it gives me to see the children delivered home dry and happy." She added that her husband says it does more for her looks than a trip to the beauty parlor, and that he can tell a day she has worked at the job, by the sparkle in her eye.

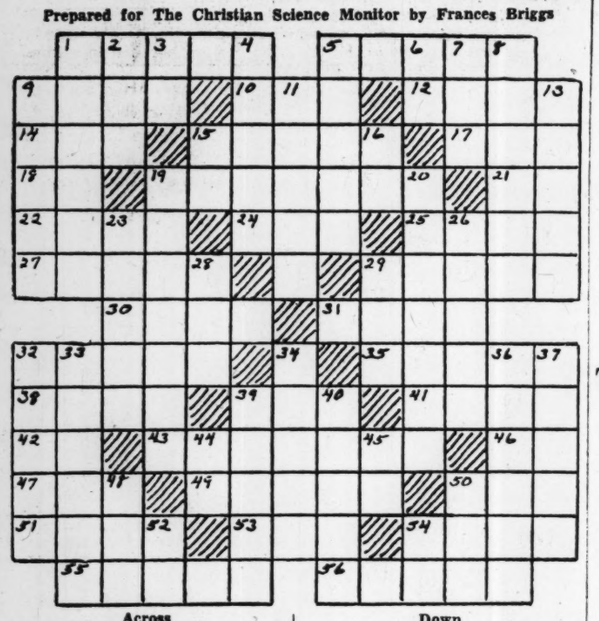
Sunbonnet Sue

A Verse for Today . . .

Let everything that hath breath praise the LORD. *Praise ye the* LORD. —PSALMS 150:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What king of Tyre was friendly with David and Solomon?
5—Who was brother of Hodiah?
9—The Chinese carve what into vases and decorative figures?
10—What southern constellation is south of tail of Scorpion?
12—What is a city of Judah mentioned in Josh. 15:52?
14—What number denotes unity?
15—What is a leaf from axil of which a flower or floral axis arises?
17—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
18—Paid (abbr.).
19—What is a country often mentioned in Old Testament?
21—Symbol for chromium is what?
22—What are wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument?
24—What is a kind of rake for a furnace fire?
25—What is moistened clay used as a paste?
27—Edgar Poe's middle name was what?
29—What is first letter of Greek alphabet?
30—Who delivered Israelites from oppression of Eglon, king of Moab?
31—Shammah was son of whom (II Sam. 23:11)?
32—What famous French sculptor was born in 1840?
35—What giants exist only in fairy tales or folklore?
38—What do you call the superficial contents of any figure?
39—What venomous snake is mentioned in Bible?
41—What is the name of a river of Ter. of New Guinea?
42—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
43—Who is a son of Jeconiah, I Chr. 3:18?
46—Symbol for manganese is what?
47—In speaking of Biblical Hodiah, what pronoun might be used?
49—A cubic meter is what?
50—Who was a son of Zephaniah?
51—Who was Esau's father-in-law?
53—Who was founder of the Krites?
54—What was walled in Bible times?
55—Who was tenth President of U. S.?
56—Dried leaves and flowers of lavender have a pleasant what?

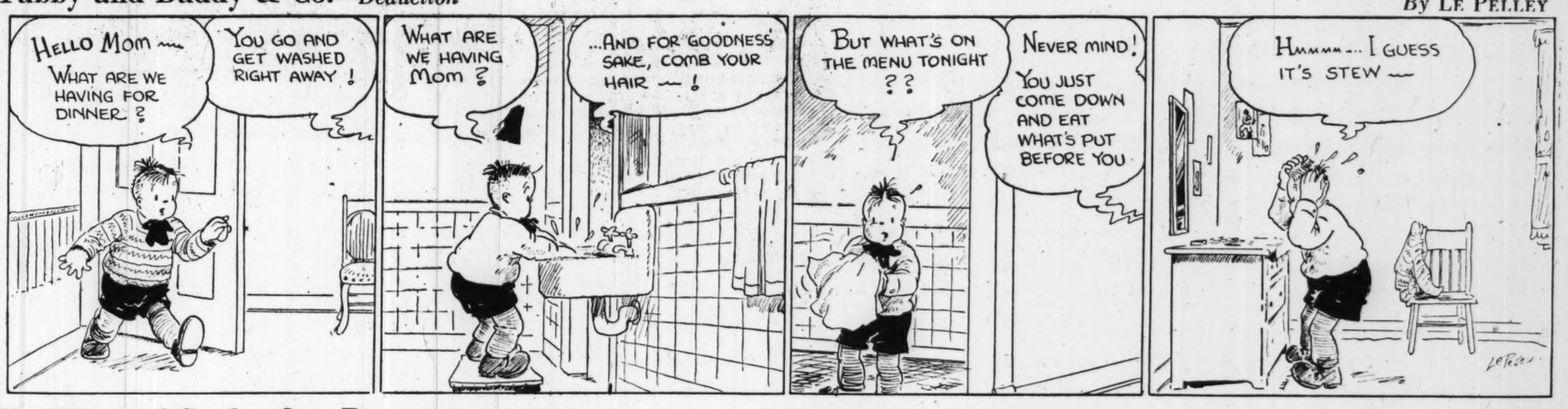
Down

1—What German composer is famous for his oratorio, "The Messiah"?
2—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
3—What prefix denotes "back"?
4—A swamp is what?
5—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?
6—What exclamation expresses sudden perception of surprise?
7—A science is what?
8—Who was David's wife, and mother of Absalom?
9—What Mediterranean seaport is mentioned in II Chr. 2:16?
11—What glossy fabric is made from cellulose?
13—Where is Rangoon?
15—Bachelor of Science (abbr.).
16—The palm lily is also called what?
19—Who was a learned servant of King Josiah?
20—Who is one of those mentioned in "The Children's Hour"?
23—The common European kite is what?
26—Beethoven's "Fidelio" is what?
28—Who was Joshua's father?
29—Past.
32—What descendant of Benjamin is mentioned in I Chr. 8:2?
33—What name is given to the countries of Asia?
34—Who is one who escorts persons to seats in a church?
36—What is the name of a city in Idaho?
37—How is Italy often described?
39—What plant of thistle family blooms in the fall?
40—Juliet is betrothed to whom against her will in "Romeo and Juliet"?
44—What is the singular of "osar"?
45—Myself.
48—What is one of lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object?
50—What Hebrew liquid measure is mentioned in Bible?
52—Hectoliter (abbr.)?
54—Symbol for cerium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Deduction*

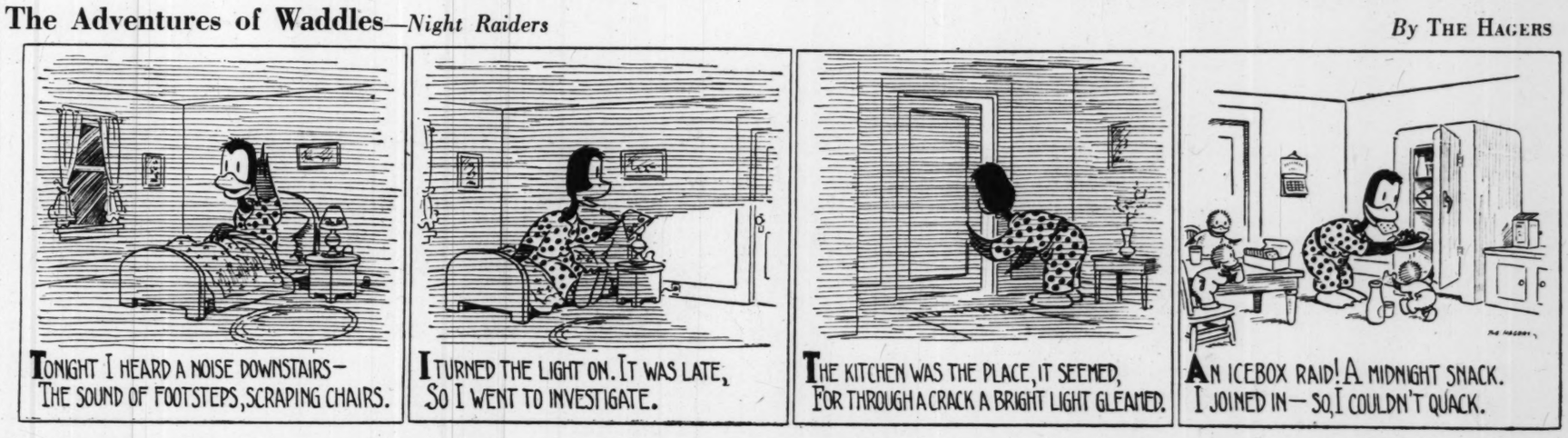
By LE PELLEY


HELLO MOM — WHAT ARE WE HAVING FOR DINNER?
YOU GO AND GET WASHED RIGHT AWAY!
WHAT ARE WE HAVING MOM?
...AND FOR GOODNESS SAKE, COMB YOUR HAIR —!
BUT WHAT'S ON THE MENU TONIGHT??
NEVER MIND! YOU JUST COME DOWN AND EAT WHAT'S PUT BEFORE YOU
HMMMM... I GUESS IT'S STEW —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What'll We Do?*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Night Raiders*

By THE HAGERS


TONIGHT I HEARD A NOISE DOWNSTAIRS— THE SOUND OF FOOTSTEPS, SCRAPING CHAIRS.
I TURNED THE LIGHT ON. IT WAS LATE, SO I WENT TO INVESTIGATE.
THE KITCHEN WAS THE PLACE, IT SEEMED, FOR THROUGH A CRACK A BRIGHT LIGHT GLEAMED.
AN ICEBOX RAID! A MIDNIGHT SNACK. I JOINED IN— SO, I COULDN'T QUACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Above War

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars."

As Italy points to its 950,000 men under arms and Britain moves its fleet in the Mediterranean, as Germany pauses apparently between diplomatic offensives, and the ministers of Balkan states exchange views on mutual defense, much of the world's thinking revolves around war. People find their thoughts increasingly occupied by a prospect of war, by hopes that it can be avoided, by speculations on the chances of victory for one side or the other in the event of war, and by the disquiet which contemplation of violence induces.

"See that ye be not troubled."

People throughout the Christian world, remembering the prophecies and the commands of Jesus, are aware in varying degree of their duty to think thoughts of peace, to refuse to be troubled by fear, or to be intimidated by anything that, in the Psalmist's phrase, "man can do." It is not always easy to obey these commands. Headlines strike the eye, radio flashes to the ear, with an impact as shattering to mental fabric as shell and bomb are to material structure. Yet as soldiers of peace Christians know they must press forward in Christian thinking.

Jesus did not command his hearers to refuse to think about war. Today it is not possible for many to shut their minds against questions which a threat of war raises for mankind. Nor should they in all respects. It is not whether but *what* they think about it that matters.

Indeed, truly Christian thinking about war at this moment is indispensable. And those who would approach Jesus' thinking about it can turn to the record of his ministry for guidance. The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, out of her profound understanding of the import of Jesus' ministry, has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'"

Mankind's experience since the close of the World War has shown how great is its need for an unfolding of a foundation for fellowship. Thinking today may not escape the responsibility of facing "wars and rumors of wars"; it still can look beyond them to the realization of the eternal fact of man's fellowship, promised and asserted in the Scriptures and reflected to a degree even in human history.

Striving for Safety

It is satisfying to notice how many American municipalities are trying to merit safety recognition through stricter enforcement of traffic regulations, regular inspections of automobile equipment, building safety into the highways and better lighted streets. In Detroit, for example, a trained accident-squad reduced that city's accident rate by 40 per cent in five years. In twenty-two other cities, a reduction of 25 per cent in nighttime road fatalities is reported as the result of increasing highway lighting budgets by 11 per cent. These are a few of the units in the highway safety army which gains encouragement from recurring indications that American ingenuity is driving carelessness and recklessness off the nation's 3,000,000 miles of paved highways.

Education in Etiquette

According to a recent report from Istanbul, etiquette is now to be a compulsory subject in all Turkish schools. It appears that even pupils in the highest forms there "do not know how to greet people, shake hands, take off their hats, what kind of dinner-table etiquette they must observe, or how to behave when paying calls."

Without suggesting that pupils of a similar standing in Western schools, who have the advantage of a long tradition behind them, are altogether young Turks in this respect, one cannot help feeling that they might benefit from an advanced course in etiquette. The Western wearer of an old-school tie may protest that good form is inculcated in every form; but although he may be able at the dinner-table, for example, to keep his tie unspotted from the world, to mind his peas without provoking visions of a sword swallower, and his cues as they are given to him by his seniors, dare he affirm that he is never liable at a "groaning board" to fall into the dilemma of the character in "The Young Visitors," and get "flustered with his forks"?

Nor is that the only advanced problem that may confront him on such an occasion. He may be helped first, and then, as Mr. A. A. Milne has pointed out, "Casting a hasty eye round the company, he has to count the number of diners, estimate the size of the dish, divide the one by the other, and take a helping of the appropriate size, knowing that the fashion which he inaugurates will be faithfully followed." Surely, intensive training, and expert coaching, are needed if he is to meet a crisis of this sort with an unshaken front; and crises equally exacting confront him at every turn of the social round. So that perhaps once again the West has something to learn from the East in the matter of deportment.

Strategic Materials

The proposition by Senator James F. Byrnes to exchange American cotton and wheat to Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands for military reserves of rubber and tin is profoundly sensible and should by all means be carried through. It is good to see that the undertaking has the indorsement of the State Department and Department of Agriculture. It is to be hoped the negotiations will begin at once.

For a long time it has been apparent that wisdom would counsel the storing up of reserves in the United States of certain raw materials which military men count as strategic and of crucial importance in war, but which are not extensively produced in the United States. Tin and rubber are among the most consequential of these. There is, however, a considerable list besides, such as mercury, chromium, tungsten, mica, and manganese.

The list, in fact, is of sufficient length to raise the question how the stockpiling should be extended rather than to warrant any criticism of the present proposal. The barter with Britain, Belgium and Holland may be considered supplementary to the trade agreements the United States already has with those countries, rather than weakening the reciprocal trade policy. Some have recommended that materials be accepted in payment on war debts. Cotton itself has been suggested as a strategic reserve, but the government's supplies would still be ample after much more than the proposed 2,000,000 bales had been exported.

Manganese and scrap iron are two materials that enter importantly into steel manufacture. Brazil is an important source of manganese; some arrangement with her could be mutually helpful. As for scrap iron, the United States is a large exporter of that commodity, particularly to Japan. Why would it not be judicious, as an internal policy, to impound quantities of that material as an American reserve?

Less Spending or More Taxing

Until the Boston Municipal Research Bureau issued its analysis of the City's 1939 budget, a tax rate increase of upwards of $3 had been accepted by many as inevitable. It is encouraging to learn that if the various adjustments in State expenditures recommended by Governor Saltonstall are carried through, particularly those relating to distribution of certain highway funds to the cities, it would be necessary to cut Boston's non-welfare costs but 2.5 per cent in order to retain the present $41.30 tax rate.

The Bureau has outlined a procedure for making this reduction, not the least important item of which is strict enforcement of a policy of not replacing city employees who drop out, except in those rare instances where special skill unobtainable in existing personnel is demanded. Exacting application of this method of reducing the number of municipal payrolls would save $1,000,000 a year, the Bureau estimates. There are other suggestions, including a moratorium on automatic pay increases, and a tightening of general spending.

These suggestions may seem severe to patronage-dispensing officials, but they are no more so than the effect of a $3 tax rate increase on Boston's future as a city for homes and industry.

Radio Revisions

Sauce for the goose and sauce for the gander are contained in the latest report of the Federal Communication Commission. Sauce for the radio stations of the country is the recommended extension of licenses from six months to one year. For the newspapers, magazines and other vehicles of advertising there is a ban on 500-kilowatt super-power stations lest excessive radio advertising should permit the "economic annihilation of these other media."

Radio station licenses have long been limited to six months, although the law allows three years. The six-month period was established to permit disciplinary control of stations using publicly owned wavelengths for their private profits. That this might extend from technical regulation into censorship of program content has been a major fear. The extension would not remove FCC control, but would give the station a longer period in which to plan its future business.

It has long been the custom on the cricket fields of England for players who discard their sweaters to hand them to the umpire, who wraps the sweaters round his waist; but the umpires of the county of Lancashire have lately been considering whether they should not refuse to wear more than one sweater. At the thought of his having to carry, possibly, thirteen sweaters over his white overcoat, one cannot but sympathize with the umpire, on whom the sun never sets, and who is inevitably involved in some loss of dignity while bearing this white man's burden.

The Bookshelf

Point Counterpoint

In "The Late George Apley," John P. Marquand mingled irony with a measure of indulgence in a portrait of the head of a Boston family; in his WICKFORD POINT (Boston: Little Brown $2.75) there is little indulgence, and cool irony gives place to biting satire, as he once again dissects a New England household. Jim Calder is the narrator of the history of the Brills of Wickford Point. He is one of the family, but he has become bitter and disillusioned; by the time he decides to write a book about the Brills, he is fully aware of their decadence, although the rest of them still huddle under the tattered quilts of their traditions.

"The whole place," Jim remarks, "was like a clock which was running down, an amazing sort of clock, now devoid of weights or springs or hands, yet ticking on through some ancient impetus on its own momentum. Always when you thought it was going to stop, it would continue ticking." Jim decides to take it apart and view the rusty mechanism. By the time he finishes, a lot of ugly parts are strewn around—but it is still grandfather's clock, it still stands against the wall, and its imperturbable ticktock goes on and on. Great-Grandfather Seabrooke and Aunt Sarah were expert craftsmen in their way. That which they had carved and embellished could never be made the subject of a melancholy old nursery song, wherein a delicate mechanism suddenly stops short, never to run again. The Brill tradition simply goes on running—down.

There is material for tragedy in a study of the disintegration of a family. Eugene O'Neill and William Faulkner have given us that side of it. There is scope for impelling characterization in dealing with individuals such as those Matthew Arnold termed (in praise) "barbarians." Thomas Beer has proved that. But the Brills of Wickford Point lend themselves neither to tragedy nor to eulogy; for all their eccentricity and background, they remain petty parasites. They are tenuous images of the "do-nothing" kings of medieval France. Mr. Marquand shows the Brills no mercy whatever; but perhaps they deserve none, for their only attribute is one common to many epiphytes: they possess an external grace and beauty which are appealing to the eye. However, even the aesthetic sense of the beholder may revolt when these curving petals can be seen only through the miasma of a swamp.

Although Mr. Marquand's morass-treading will gall many readers, there is no doubt but that his narrative technique here is ingenious and curiously effective. The woof of the present is inextricably woven with the warp of the past throughout the story; this presents a formidable display of first-rate literary craftsmanship which atones for the slightness of plot and the repetitiveness of the action. For some readers, it may not atone for the unnecessarily bad language of the characters and their worse manners. The latter elements serve to justify further the book's indictment of the Brills, but are no more palatable on that account.

One old-fashioned conception of fictional literature holds that character development is important. For this reason, some critics have objected to Thomas Hardy's treatment of the unfortunate Tess, in that he continually forced her into fire and she always emerged unchanged. Mr. Marquand does not even give the Brills the opportunity of ordeal by fire. They merely wander around in a fog. Character growth is impossible for the inhabitants of Wickford Point, under the circumstances with which Mr. Marquand surrounds them. Perhaps a scathing indictment is not then justified, after all; perhaps pity would be more in order.

M. W. S.

Time to Unshackle Him

Methods Short of War

Although it is less than three months since the President made his major statement on foreign policy in his message to Congress, the implications of his remarks have already become clear. . . . At the time there was considerable speculation as to just what the President proposed to do. This speculation was increased by his remark: "There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people." This newspaper, among others, asked what were the methods short of war?

The answer has come in specific actions:

First and foremost, the United States has embarked on a $500,000,000 emergency defense program, the largest of its kind since the World War, to strengthen the army, the navy and their respective air forces, to establish new naval bases at strategic points and to make the Panama Canal impregnable. . . .

Second, the President has facilitated the sale of military airplanes to France and England, whose aviation strength is far below Germany's. Since we have the planes and they have the money to pay for them, this is a desirable commercial transaction. It is further desirable because the eclipse of Britain and France as great powers would increase our own hazards. . . .

Third, an increasing awareness of the importance of Latin America to our own defense and to our foreign trade has resulted in a series of steps to bring the two halves of the hemisphere closer together. . . .

Fourth, the use against Germany of an economic weapon in the form of countervailing duties against German imports, amounting to a 25 per cent increase, which is expected to bar much German goods from our shores. . . .

Fifth, the movement for revision of the Neutrality Act to permit freedom of action in any crisis which may occur. As at present constituted, the Neutrality Act would forbid the United States in a war between the totalitarian and democratic governments of Europe to supply any of the combatants with arms, though the defeat of the latter might imperil us. . . .

Sixth, other methods short of war include the order to our Ambassadors to Germany and Italy to come home and report, the forthright denunciation by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles of the illegal seizure of Czecho-Slovakia and the refusal of the United States, in a formal note to Germany, to recognize the new status claimed for that country.

In short, the United States, instead of being weakly passive as new and terrifying forces are running amok in the world, is marshaling its military, naval, economic, financial and moral power to maintain the world's equilibrium. We are answering the dictators' charge that democracy is decadent. We are taking steps to preserve our kind of civilization. Most important of all, by taking positive action, we are helping to prevent the outbreak of a general war, which would be catastrophic to mankind.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Song for a Poor Fish

Twinkle, twinkle, little fish,
Swimming with a jaunty swish
Have you heard about the act?
You're the subject of a pact.

Now a governmental plan,
Signed by Russia and Japan.
Allocates for '39
Who will scoop you from the bri

Have you given any thought
To the time when you'll be caug
Where do you intend to go—
Leningrad or Tokyo?

You will find that in Japan
Manners constitute the man.
Russians have a jollier air
But they're weak on savoir fai

Russia offers Tchekov plays,
Nippon, cherry bloom bouquets
Both will try to fill the wish
Of the most fastidious fish.

Twinkle, twinkle, little fish,
Motionless upon the dish.
Seems to me, poor fish, that you
Should have had a treaty too!

JOHN D. BEAUFO

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Closed Shop—an Open Issue"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read so gratefully the final paragraph in the editorial "Closed Shop—an Open Issue": "If industry were conceded one amendment outlawing the closed shop and another encouraging parochial and paternalistic unions, it would be supplied with two of the strongest weapons that could be invoked against the labor movement in the United States," and its subsequent pleas for free collective bargaining and democracy in industry.

Here is an expression of true progress in economic democracy, it seems to me.

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. L. S.

The Wide Horizon

Public Manners

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

The other evening I went to a performance of a Shaw play in the West End of London. The house was crowded, and enthusiasm tremendous. Shouts and salvos of laughter thundered through the theater. At the end of the first act I called in at the dressing room of one of the chief actors, and congratulated him on the way the play was going. He looked at me with a patient smile. "In the second row," he said, "there is a woman with a very hard laugh. She is making a terrific noise, and spoiling everything. When Jack (one of his colleagues) says so-and-so, he ought to get two laughs, and I ought to get one. Tonight we only got half a laugh."

Although I had been sitting quite close to her, I had noticed nothing of this obstreperous lady. Nor was the actor either fussy or inexperienced, and so easily liable to be put out of his histrionic stride. A player of extremely distinguished presence, he has for years been taking leading parts both in London and New York. The fact that so slight a thing as one person in a packed audience laughed somewhat louder than the rest jarred upon him is a measure of the general good behavior of people of the present day in public places.

* * *

"Manners makyth man" is the text on which one of the greatest English schools is founded. Manners are indeed not merely a superficial thing, but the reflection of true kindliness and consideration for others. When one listens to the periodic outbursts of political swashbucklers, the hurtling of threats and counter-threats from hemisphere to hemisphere, one is tempted to believe that the normal standard of behavior is falling. To check this impression it is a good thing sometimes to carry out a little private research and observe how the public acts in a public place when it has no particular reason to be on its guard. For this a theater is as good a spot as any other.

Certain it is that theater manners have not always been satisfactory. Audiences today do not perhaps dress themselves with the elaborate splendor of former ages. Few women will go to the theater during 1939 decked with £40,000 worth of jewels, as did Lady Castlemaine in the reign of Charles II. But when they get to the theater they do not fight, like the two young men in 1682, who shouldered the actors off the stage while they went for each other with drawn swords.

Moreover, audiences are willing to give closer attention to the play. In the days of Congreve and Dryden, two of England's greatest dramatists, the players could often be heard only in a general lull in the conversation in the body of the theater itself. The occupants of the boxes were accustomed to talk so loudly that the people in the pit used to listen to them rather than to what was taking place on the stage.

* * *

Not long ago I was present on a Saturday evening at a performance of a London musical comedy company in a provincial city. Hundreds of people were turned away from the theater unable to gain admission, and the entertainment was received with uproarious enthusiasm. But unfortunately half a dozen people in a stage box began to chatter among themselves. At one time this would have been considered a small point. But so have manners changed for the better that the leading comedian was extremely upset. This player would not go on until silence had been restored in the box. The evening finished in a burst of triumphant popularity.

We may indeed congratulate ourselves that private manners in public places are improving.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Tottering Principality

By Frank L. Perrin

Whatever may be the outcome of the court trials which will eventually follow the indictment by a Federal grand jury of Thomas J. Pendergast, leader of the Kansas City (Mo.) Democratic organization, the inevitable sequel must be the disruption of the machine and the downfall of the despotic principality long powerful politically. How incongruous, after all, that it should become the responsibility of the Federal authority to bring to culmination, through an appeal to the penalty clause of the income tax law, charges openly and publicly made and possible, in many cases, of convincing proof. Spoilers, racketeers and public enemies of the Capone type, for instance, red-handed and publicly charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, languish in Alcatraz, Atlanta or Leavenworth under the simple accusation of having defrauded Uncle Sam of his just dues, his share of profits made unlawfully.

The sequence of events is natural enough, perhaps. Money extorted through illegal political machinations, through such practices as those followed by the notorious Chicago privateer, and by outlaws of less conspicuous rank, is, in the language of those who acquire it, extremely "hot" and hard to handle. The totals to which it would mount, if included in tax returns, would be embarrassing if explanations of their source were sought. Possibly it is from such situations that we get the expressive phrase, "the embarrassment of riches."

* * *

The overlord of the Kansas City Democratic machine has long been a feared, an envied, or a despised personality, according to the moral standards of those assuming the right to pass judgment. He has not, probably, been loved, as General Bragg said of Grover Cleveland, "because of the enemies he has made." His enemies are those against whom he and his machine have offended most. It is they who have borne the burden of unjust taxation imposed by the lawless, the criminals, the profiteers from special privilege, from protected vice.

No political machine, no matter how cleverly devised and operated, can forever withstand the impact of its own weight and power. The Kansas City ring was functioning more or less inoffensively and inconspicuously at the turn of the century when Joseph W. Folk, to the surprise of his supposed political allies, turned upon the Butler machine in St. Louis and, almost single-handed, sent its operatives to prison. A corrupt police department was purged and placed under State control. The tentacles of a greedy political octopus were untangled and rendered powerless. The good effects continue to this day.

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, himself a Democrat and a beneficiary of the Pendergast machine's support at the time of his election in 1936 for a term of four years, struck back violently at the Kansas City dynasty when he uncovered allegedly unlawful practices by a Pendergast sympathizer who had been appointed State Insurance Superintendent. This is R. Emmet O'Malley, now under indictment, along with "Boss" Pendergast.

* * *

It was this rupture in the Democratic camp that started the fireworks. Pendergast defied the Governor, and the Governor defied the Boss. It chanced that Governor Stark occupied a strategic position. Behind him was the sympathetic support of all the Missouri Democrats who are not allied with the Kansas City machine, and many of the Republican members of the Legislature. So the blow was struck. Governor Stark proposed to take the Kansas City Police Department away from the Pendergast crowd and place it under the control of a State commission. This was the strategic move that preceded the Federal indictments.

The Republican members in the Legislature hold the balance of power. Aided by anti-Pendergast Democrats they can pass the police bill in both branches. But to do this they will, it is explained, greatly add to the prestige and power of the Governor, and, in the opinion of some, to the popularity of the President himself. And so they are deliberating. They realize that the overthrow of the Pendergast machine will insure an honest election in Kansas City, and thereby add to Republican strength. But against this is the possibility that Governor Stark will feel in duty bound to acknowledge a debt to the New Deal for its aid in pulling some quite warm chestnuts out of the fire.